Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

July 8, 1957

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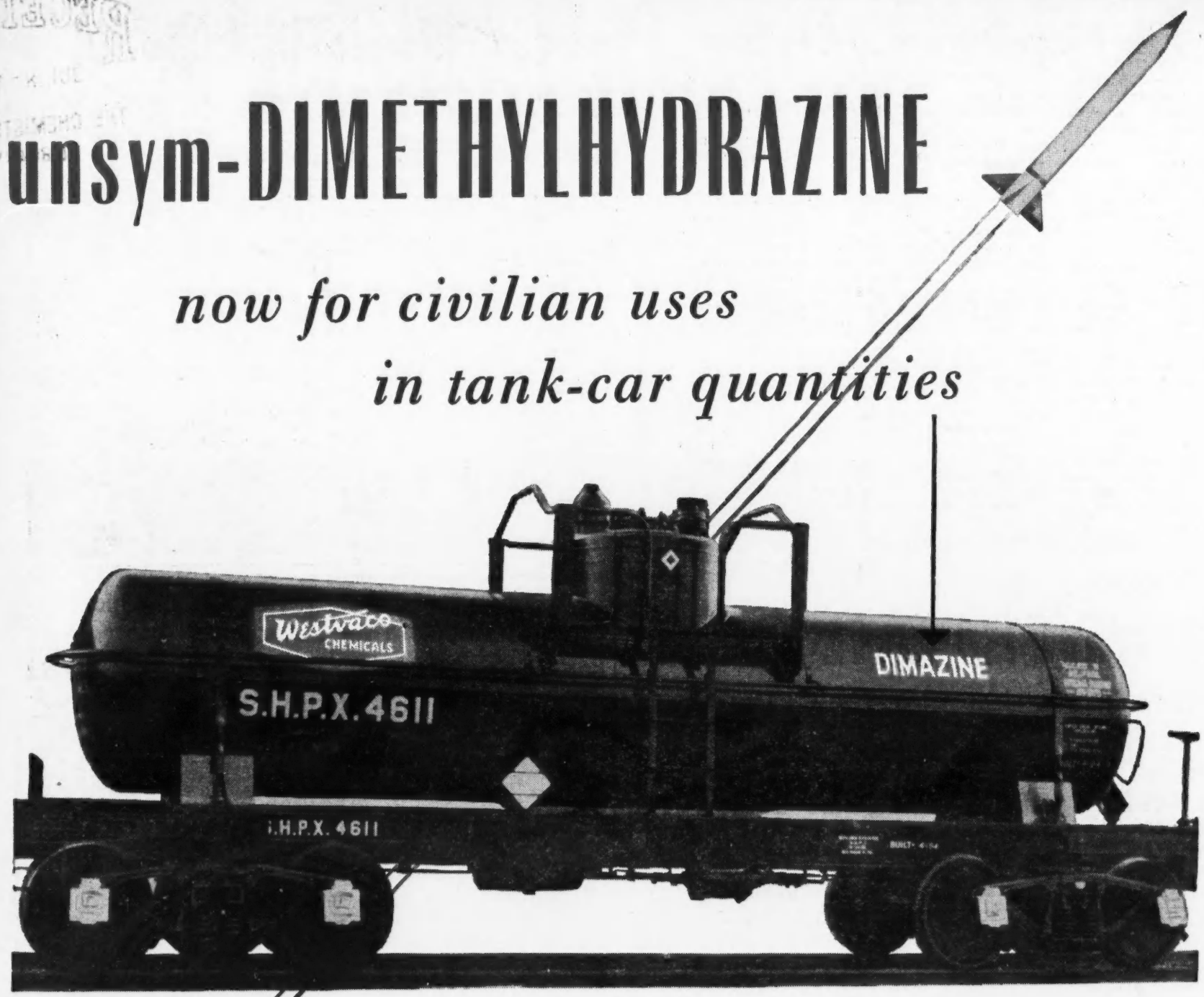

Dimazine (Westvaco's brand unsym-dimethylhydrazine) is now available for civilian applications as well as for its originally developed military use as an outstanding rocket propellant. It has the mild basicity and the good reducing properties of the hydrazines. It is unique among alkyl-substituted hydrazines in possessing complete miscibility with both water and most organic solvents, including gasoline and other petroleum fractions. This combination of reducing and solvent properties shows special promise in antioxidant, stabilization, anti-skinning, and fuel-additive applications.

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Vol. 172 No. 2 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. July 8, 1957

Flu Vaccine in NIH Lap

The immediate future of the Asian influenza vaccine program is now in the lap of the National Institutes of Health. Last week six companies reported that they had perfected a monovalent type of vaccine for which the army was busy issuing contracts.

However, NIH rulings are now being awaited on whether the vaccine should be mono- or polyvalent, as well as the setting up of basic standards and specifications.

The monovalent type of vaccine is described as being effective against only one kind of virus, in this case, the Asian flu virus, whereas the polyvalent type would be effective against other types as well.

Among the firms reported to have received contracts for the monovalent vaccine from the army are Merck-Sharp & Dohme Division of Merck & Co., Pitman-Moore Division of Allied Laboratories, National Drug Division of Vick Chemical Company, and Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company.

Other companies with a workable vaccine include Parke, Davis & Co., Eli Lilly & Co., Wyeth Laboratories, a division of American Home Products Corporation, and Cutter Laboratories.

An official of Lederle said that the company had received a contract for monovalent vaccine from the army, and was awaiting a decision from NIH on whether mono- or pentavalent vaccine would be used for the civilian population.

Lederle is already producing vaccine on a stepped-up basis and could begin supplying within a very short time. Merck said that it has begun to produce the vaccine on a "crash" program, for delivery as soon as possible. Capacity output is expected this week.

Officials of Pitman-Moore said, following receipt of the contract to supply the army, that their production would begin immediately with deliveries expected within thirty-five or forty days.

Additives Legislation Wheels Start Turning; House Unit Puts In a Call for Expert Advisers

The health and science subcommittee of the house interstate commerce committee is starting to move on the controversial chemical additives legislation. It is asking the National Academy of Sciences to set up a panel of experts to discuss the scientific problems involved in testing and evaluating the safety of additives for the subcomittee's benefit. No date has been set for the discussion, but presumably it will come during or soon after public hearings are held on the several additives control bills pending before the committee.

These hearings are to get under way during the latter half of this month, according to Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi, chairman of the subcommittee. The hearings will relate to all of the additives measures introduced this session, which have now reached a total of eight.

Bill Sponsored by Canners

Latest to be tossed into the congressional hopper is HR 8390, sponsored by Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, on behalf of the National Canners Association. The bill of the canners' association is somewhat shorter than the other measures before the commitee, but follows more closely to the lines favored by industry than does the FDA bill.

Under the measure there would be no licensing and FDA would not have authority to pass on the economic values of additives. It would provide for a grandfather's clause, and would provide for a full review of the administrative acts of FDA. The other bills slated to come up for consideration are:

HR 366, by Rep. Joseph O'Hara of Minnesota; HR 4014 and HR 7798, by Rep. John Delaney of New York; HR 6747, by Chairman Harris, which is the bill drawn up for the Food and Drug Administration;

—Continued on page 43

LEVER DIVISION MANAGER: John L. Parry, named general manager of its industrial division by Lever Brothers Company, New York, to succeed William H. Cochrane who has resigned to become a director and executive vice-president of the Neptune Meter Company.

Chemical Plants at Lake Charles Damaged Only a Bit by Hurricane

The chemical industry in Louisiana generally suffered only minor damage as a result of Hurricane Audrey, which lashed the Gulf Coast with high winds and tidal waves last fortnight. A canvass of producers in the area by OPD last week revealed the following: Some water damage was reported in the Lake Charles, La., area, along with adverse effects due to high winds, which ripped off roofing and siding on some chemical facilities, and shattered windows. Manufacturing operations, by and large, were reported to have gone on with little or no delay, except in those operations which closed down the day of the hurricane so that their employees could go home.

UNION CARBIDE V. P.: T. J. Coleman, appointed vice-president of Union Carbide Development Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Olin Gets Off Lightly

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, which has plants at Lake Charles for manufacture of hydrazine, soda ash, caustic soda, sodium nitrate, nitric acid, ammonia and hydrazine, reported only slight damage to exteriors of buildings, including broken windows, and some roofing and siding blown off. Water damage was said to be minor.

Olin reported that shipments were currently being made on a normal basis from the units, and that there had been little or no delay in operations even during the storm.

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate

—Continued on page 39

Sucrochemical Division Is Formed by Colonial Sugars

A sucrochemical division has been formed by Colonial Sugars Company, New York, a subsidiary of Cuban American Sugar Company, to produce chemicals using sugar as the major raw material.

In connection with the new division, a spokesman for Colonial said, a number of manufacturers are studying the possibilities of the sucrose ester in animal feed and detergents.

Michigan Chemical Projects Plant for Magnesium Oxide

The board of directors of Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., has authorized its management to finalize engineering studies and plant design of a sea-water magnesium oxide plant at a point on the Gulf Coast. The board authorized management to obtain options on several sites.

Fluorspar, Asbestos Bill Awaits President's Signing

The appropriation bill for Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1958, carrying $6.7 million for the continued purchasing of fluorspar and asbestos for the national stockpile was sent to the President for his signature by congress last week.

Senate amendments providing funds to continue purchases of tungsten and columbium-tantalum were deleted in the final action on the bill.

The house, which was adamant against continued purchases of these two metals, said, however, that it had no objections to expenditure of funds for additional research no objections to expenditure of funds for additional research on tungsten by the Bureau of Mines, but no further government purchases are warranted until they can be fully justified as an essential defense requirement.

Carborundum to Expand

Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N.Y., will increase silicon carbide capacity from 35 to 40 percent at its Vancouver, Wash. plant. While construction details have not yet been entirely worked out, it is expected that the expansion will approximate $1 million.

Polyethylene Firm Is Slated for Italy

The formation of a new Italian company named Celene, S.P.A. has been announced by Union Carbide Corporation, New York. The new organization, which is jointly owned by Union Carbide Corporation and Societa Edison of Milan, will manufacture and market high-pressure polyethylene in Italy.

Plans call for supplying initially 24 million pounds of polyethylene annually to the Italian plastics industry. Ownership of the new company is shared equally by the two principals.

Union Carbide presently manufactures and markets throughout the world poly-

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Dow Merger Approved

Directors of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and Dobeckmun Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has approved merger plans under which Dobeckmun would become a division of Dow. The plan is subject to ratification by Dobeckmun stockholders at a meeting August 30. Dobeckmun makes flexible packaging, gift wrap and metallic yarn.

Monsanto Expands For Maleic Anhydride

Monsanto Chemical Company has completed a 10 percent expansion in its production capacity in St. Louis, Mo., for maleic anhydride. Prior to the expansion, the maleic anhydride unit at the John F. Queeny plant already ranked as the world's largest.

H. J. Lawler, manager of resin materials sales for Monsanto's organic chemicals division, said that capacity was expanded to keep well ahead of growing demand for

—Continued on page 61

Spencer Is Producing Urea at Miss. Works

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has started production of urea at the company's Vicksburg, Miss., works, which has been expanded to include the new product.

J. C. Denton, vice-president, agricultural chemicals, said that the new facilities are relatively small having a capacity for only 10,000 tons per year. The production of urea will complement other nitrogen compounds produced at the Vicksburg works, Mr. Denton said. The urea will be used to formulate nitrogen solutions distributed to manufacturers of mixed fertilizers.

Customs Grants More Time for Views on Drug Ruling

Bureau of Customs has granted another two months—until September 6—for the submission of comments on its tentative decision regarding the tariff classification of synthetic drugs. The date originally set was July 7.

The bureau's proposed ruling, which would affect the tariff classification of a wide variety of chemical products including alkaloids, hormones and vitamins, is the outgrowth of a customs case last year involving 21-acetoxy pregnenolone.

US Court of Customs and Patent Appeals held that the material is not classifiable under paragraph 34 of the tariff act of 1930 as a natural and uncompounded inedible drug (at a duty rate of 5 percent ad valorem).

Instead, it ruled that the material should be classified under paragraph 5 as a chemical compound with a duty of 12½ percent ad valorem (now 11 percent as modified by trade agreements).

In its decision, the court provided the Customs bureau with a guide for future classification of such merchandise, making it clear in the wording that the principles in the ruling are not limited to 21-acetoxy pregnenolone.

With this cue, the bureau has decided to exclude from classification under paragraph 34 synthetic drugs and drugs reconstituted from natural materials. Unless the bureau changes its mind over the summer, this, of course, means that higher duties are in the offing for alkaloids, hormones and vitamins.

Chemical, Drug Industries To Gain From GATT Talks

The chemical and drug industries can count on some concrete benefits flowing from the balance-of-payments consultations concluded recently at Geneva between the United States and several member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. At least two countries—Sweden and Italy—have already announced plans to remove import restrictions on a long list of items from the United States and other dollar areas, including chemical and pharmaceutical products. Other governments have pledged themselves to take similar action as their financial position improves.

In a related move, the British government said last week it intends to ease curbs on a large number of raw material imports from the United States and Canada. The liberalization move, which takes effect August 1, includes the lifting of controls on a variety of chemicals.

British List Not Yet Available

Queried by OPD, the British Consulate General in New York said that a list of the chemicals affected by the action was not yet available in this country and that more specific information would be forthcoming within the next ten days.

The GATT consulations, which stemmed from a request made by the United States at last fall's regular session, took place over a three-week period at Geneva.In attendance were representatives of Denmark, Sweden, Italy, the Netherlands, Greece, Austria and Germany.

Under GATT, countries with exchange problems are allowed to restrict imports from the currency areas in order to conserve funds for the most essential needs.

Details of the Swedish and Italian moves are expected to reach this country shortly and will be published in the *Foreign Commerce Weekly* of the Department of Commerce and in the Department of Agriculture's *Foreign Agriculture*.

It is known, however, restrictions have been taken off a number of chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The State department said that Austria and Germany plan to take similar liberalizing steps in the future.

With regard to Germany, the department noted that the strong foreign exchange position of that country no longer justified the maintenance of restrictions for bal-

—*Continued on page 38*

MARKET RESEARCH CHIEF: M. Don Lyons, appointed director of market research for Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

Toxaphene in Fat Okayed Conditionally

Food and Drug Administration has given tentative approval to a tolerance for residues of toxaphene in the fat of meat from cattle, sheep and goats of seven parts per million. A request for a similar tolerance for the pesticide in the fat of hogs was withdrawn by the petitioner.

Evidence submitted indicated that the tolerance of seven parts per million will not be exceeded if the cattle are not fed corn treated with toxaphene, or the cattle, sheep and goats are not sprayed with the chemical for four weeks prior to slaughter.

"Residue studies indicate that application of toxaphene in any manner to the feed of dairy cows or to the dairy cows themselves results in residues of toxaphene in milk," the FDA said. "No tolerance has been established for toxaphene residues in milk."

Isophthalic Goes by Water

One million pounds of isophthalic acid arrived in New York this month by ship. This was the first waterborne shipment of the product from Oronite Chemical Company's new plant in Richmond, Calif. It was the beginning of regular, large-scale shipments.

Nichols Plans Canadian Aluminum Sulfate Plant

Plans to build the first plant in western Ontario for the manufacture of liquid aluminum sulfate have been announced by Nichols Chemical Company, Ltd. The plant, which will be located at Port Arthur, Ontario, is expected to be in operation this fall.

The decision to build the plant in the Lakehead region reflects increased industrial development in the area. Primarily, the plant will serve paper mills in and around Port Arthur and Fort William, which are large consumers of this basic industrial chemical. With these new facilities, Nichols links its operation in eastern Canada with the west coast.

The Week's Price Changes

Several Alcohols, Ketones, Acetates, Pentachlorophenol Rise. Styrene Monomer and Platinum Priced Lower.

Prices Advanced

Acetone, CP, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Barytes, water-grd., $6 to $8 per ton (p. 53).
n-Butyl acetate, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
n-Butyl alcohol, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
p-Cresol, 98%, dms. only, 2c. per lb. (p. 42).
Diacetone alcohol, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Diethylbenzene, 1½c. per lb. (p. 42).
Ethyl acetate, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Geranium oil, Bourbon, 25c. per lb. (p. 51).
Hexylene glycol, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Isobutyl alcohol, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Isopropyl acetate, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Lard, cash, 2/5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Mesityl oxide, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Methyl amyl acetate, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Methyl ethyl ketone, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms. only, 1c. to 1½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Pentachlorophenol, dms. only, 1c. per lb. (p. 42).
Sodium acid pyrophosphate, 25c. per cwt. (p. 36).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 58).
Soybean oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Vinyl acetate monomer, 1c. per lb. (p. 40).

Prices Reduced

Japan wax, 3c. per lb. (p. 58).
Ouricury wax, refd., 5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Platinum, $2 per oz. (p. 36).
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 4½c. per lb. (p. 42).
Rubber grade, bulk, contract, 4c. per lb. (p. 42).
Zinc metal, ½c. per lb. (p. 36).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

July 5, 1957	June 28, 1957	July 6, 1956
110.18	110.15	108.87

SRI Establishes Plastics Lab

Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif., has had to establish a $50,000 plastics laboratory to accommodate the applied research center's expanding plastics research program. The institute has been engaged actively in plastics research work since 1950, according to Dr. Donald L. Benedict, chairman of the physical sciences division.

During the seven-year period, the staff has built up a reservoir of knowledge and capabilities in the field of polymer chemistry. The dollar volume of contract research has climbed commensurately. For the calendar year of 1957 this work will reach $250,000.

Over $40,000 in Equipment

The new laboratory provides a centralized facility which houses over $40,000 in equipment. A group of thirty-two scientists and technicians is engaged in the plastics research program.

The new facility makes available machines to fabricate metal-adhesive-metal laminates, facilities for specimen irradiation, a variety of tensile and flexural strength testing devices, weathering and aging equipment to simulate environmental conditions, and vacuum and injection molding machines.

Major areas of plastics research at SRI include: (1) The synthesis and evaluation

—*Continued on page 61*

HEADS NUCLEAR METALS UNIT: George W. Wunder, named manager of the newly-formed nuclear metals division of National Lead Company, New York.

US, Belgian Companies Form Atomic Corporation

A corporation with United States and Belgian industrial ownership, NDA Europe, has been formed in Brussels, Belgium, to provide for rapid atomic energy development in the six "Euratom" countries and their colonies, possessions and territories.

Principal owners of NDA Europe are Nuclear Development Corporation of America (NDA), White Plains, N. Y., and Societe Generale des Minerais, Brussels.

Marbon Lowers 'Cycolac'

Marbon Chemical Division of Borg-Warner Corporation, Chicago, has announced lower prices on its "Cycolac" resin. Effective last week, natural and standard priced color pellets were lowered to 58 cents a pound, a reduction of 7 cents a pound. In powdered form the price was reduced to 53 cents, a cut of 5 cents.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 172. No. 2, July 8, 1957. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1554, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. **Copyright, 1957, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.**

KEY APPOINTMENTS AT GENERAL CHEMICAL: Irb H. Fooshee (left) and James G. Fox, jr. (right), appointed executive vice-president and vice-president, respectively, of General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Mr. Fooshee joined General Chemical in 1947 and has been vice-president in charge of development since 1954. Mr. Fox has been with the firm for thirty-one years, most recently as director of production and director of operations.

Styrene Monomer, Acetylene Set For Greater Production in Texas

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has begun two major expansions of the capacity of its integrated petrochemical production facilities at Texas City, Tex. R. K. Mueller, company vice-president and general manager of the plastics division, said that a 40 million pound increase in the rated capacity of the styrene monomer plant at Texas City will be completed by June, 1958, and that a 12 million pound addition to the plant's acetylene capacity will be completed early in 1958.

NEW SCI CHAIRMAN: Dr. William H. Bowman, assistant general manager of the organic chemicals division of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, who has been elected honorary chairman of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Acetylene is one of the basic raw materials for the manufacture of acrylonitrile and vinyl chloride monomer, both produced at Texas City.

Byproduct Gas Is Raw Material

Byproduct gas from acetylene process is the principal raw material for the Monsanto-operated methanol plant jointly-owned with Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation.

The new additions are the latest in a series planned to meet the growing demand for chemical raw materials by Monsanto's plastics division and the expanding plastics, synthetic rubber and chemical fibers industries.

The expansion program at Texas City will result in an increased use of hydro-

—Continued on page 66

Hooker Is Taking Critical Look at Self

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., is taking a critical look at its policies in an effort to better its earnings record. So the firm's stockholders have been informed by R. Lindley Murray, board chairman, and Bjarne Klaussen, president.

What they hope to achieve by this massive corporate reappraisal, they say, is "to counteract the cost-price squeeze evident throughout the chemical industry."

That Hooker was caught in just such a

—Continued on page 63

Resinova, Inc., Established By American, Italian Firms

Resinova, Inc., a firm to manufacture coated textiles, has been set up jointly by Ozalid Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, Schwarzenbach Huber Company, and Snia Viscosa, Milan, Italy.

The new company will coat thin nylon fabric with chemically bonded acrylic resins at a plant in the United States. The product is designed primarily to replace paper in printing and photography where tear and flame resistance and waterproof qualities are important.

Starting with capital of about $2,250,000, the company plans to begin production late in November in a rented plant.

IRM Facility On Stream

Industrial Raw Materials Company, New York, is now using its new molecular distillation plant at the company's refinery in Titusville, Pa. IRM says that it is the first time that molecular distillation has been employed to any degree for petroleum waxes and other petroleum byproducts.

GR-S Rubber Producing Firms, Now on Their Own for a Year, Still Friends With Justice Dep't

The Department of Justice has little fault to find with operations of the synthetic rubber industry under private ownership from the standpoint of the antitrust laws. Although stability in prices of GR-S rubber is not what the department would like to see, it feels that a fully competitive status is slowly emerging in the industry. These views of the department are expressed in a report to congress by Attorney General Herbert Brownell. He responded to a request of the senate banking committee for findings and opinions with respect to the competition, or lack of competition, existing in the industry now that it has been in private hands for over a year.

Mr. Brownell found much more to compliment than to criticize in the conditions now prevailing. Said the report:

Contents of Report

"Most significant to competition was the 50 percent increase in the industry's productive capacity. This demonstrated the producers' interest in enlarging the market, rather than restricting supply to maximize profit. The resulting increased production accelerated this transition from a seller's to a buyer's market and introduced more vigorous rivalry for customers than at any time since the transfer of the industry to private ownership.

"One of the essential characteristics of a free, competitive industry is the ease with which new competitors can gain access to the industry. Empirical evidence of the industry's accessibility to new producers is found in the experience of General Rubber Synthetics Company, which initiated construction of a copolymer plant.

"It is too early yet to judge its success, for the acid test of entry will come only with General's initiation of production. Yet, the ability of that company to obtain technical information and patent rights it believes adequate to the production of synthetic rubber seems to indicate that there may not be effective barriers to new producers.

"The substantial growth of the industry in 1956 was not accompanied by the disparate growth of any single producer or group. It thus displayed no apparent tendency toward greater concentration of ownership of productive facilities. The five largest GR-S producers increased their aggregate share of the industry's capacity in 1956 by slightly more than 9 percent. This, however, came largely as a result of the acquisition of the Institute plant by Goodrich-Gulf.

"Their aggregate share of the market, as measured by sales, actually shows a decline of 5½ percent. It would appear,

—Continued on page 33

Phosphate Land Acreage Bill Progresses in House

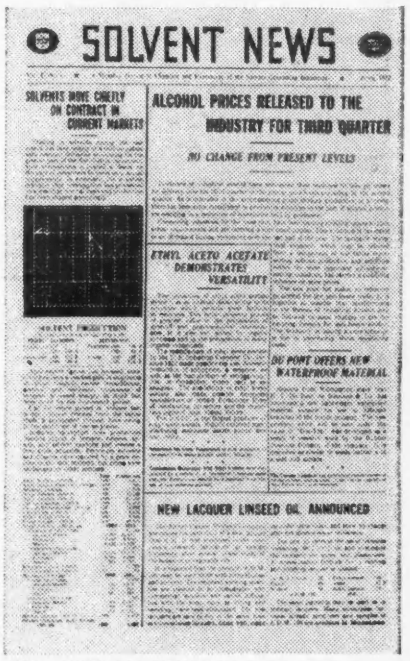
The senate-approved bill, S 334, removing the ceiling on the acreage of phosphate lands which may be covered by a single permit in one state, has been advanced to the full committee on interior and insular affairs of the house.

A subcommittee has approved the bill without change and recommended it to the full committee for report to the house and passage.

Under existing law, a permittee may hold leases on 10,240 acres of public phosphate lands, but not more than 5,120 acres in any one state. The bill removes the latter restriction while maintaining the overall ceiling of 10,240 acres.

Mallinckrodt Official Resigns

Charlton MacVeagh has resigned as director, vice-chairman of the board and treasurer of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.


SOLVENT NEWS

SOLVENTS MOVE CHIEFLY ON CONTRACT IN CURRENT MARKETS

ALCOHOL PRICES RELEASED TO THE INDUSTRY FOR THIRD QUARTER

NO CHANGE FROM PRESENT LEVELS

ETHYL ACETO ACETATE DEMONSTRATES VERSATILITY

DU PONT OFFERS NEW WATERPROOF MATERIAL

NEW LACQUER LINSEED OIL ANNOUNCED

'USI CHEMICAL NEWS' IN 1932: "USI Chemical News," known then as "Solvent News," as it appeared in its initial edition in 1932. (A separate story on the publication may be found elsewhere on this page.)

Olin Mathieson Starts A Propellant Program

A four-year expansion program on new facilities for the development and production of high-energy solid propellants for rocket engines is under way with Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

New research and development laboratories, pilot plants, and test and production facilities will be constructed at the company's Ordill Works near Marion, Ill., according to an announcement by Norl Hamilton, vice-president and general manager of the explosives division. Construction of these new facilities has already been started.

The program at Ordill will involve the development of new propellants and new processes for the production of propellant grains for rocket engines. The company also will expand its development and production of gas generators for auxiliary power units on jet engines and missiles. In addition, it will cast double-base propellants which involves Olin Mathieson's "Ball Powder" technics and composite propellants for rocket engines in missiles.

Purpose of the new program is to increase Olin Mathieson's research, devel-

—Continued on page 66

Medicaments Patent Of Kodak Expires

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has announced that its United States patent on cellulose acetate phthalate enteric coated medicants has expired, that the corresponding Canadian patent is about to expire, and that a license from Kodak for the manufacture of cellulose acetate phthalate enteric coated medicants is no longer necessary.

Distillation Products Industries, a Kodak division, will continue to supply the enteric coating material to the pharmaceutical industry in the form of a free-flowing white powder.

USI 'Blue Sheet' Starts Another Quarter Century

The old, familiar "blue sheet" of U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, has just clicked off a quarter century of advertising-editorial service and is still running as strong as ever.

USI Chemical News, which started out as *Solvent News* in June, 1932, has continuously carried the messages of USI, with only minor changes in layout, month after month, using the same blue ink on the same blue paper.

Elsewhere on this page is a picture of the first issue. Its principal aim was to provide a service to customers and potential customers in the chemical industry and that purpose is still the guide for the entire enterprise.

USI, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, points out that an unusual departure in this advertising series is that the editorial information used in the inserts often covers news of products manufactured by other companies, as well as specific USI news. Many readers respect the insert as they do editorial matter and even editors have often picked up information from the inserts for use in their own editorial columns.

The insert is still one of the best and one of the most successful advertising campaigns running. For example:

USI Chemical News has rated consistently among the "best read" ads since magazines started readership studies a few years ago. It almost always has "highest" rating.

The April issue of *USI Chemical News* was selected as an outstanding example of current topnotch advertising for inclusion in the cornerstone of the $7-million New York School of Printing building.

Back in 1954, the publication had an offspring: *USI Feed News*, which serves

—Continued on page 63

These Reilly Pyridines always available

PYRIDINE

2, 6-LUTIDINE

3, 5-LUTIDINE

2-PICOLINE

3-PICOLINE

4-PICOLINE

2, 4, 6, -COLLIDINE

There is no problem, no worry about obtaining these Pyridines in *any* quantity you need—from Reilly Tar & Chemical for development or commercial use. Made synthetically, they are available on a continuing basis with drum shipments being made from stock and with tank truck or tank car shipments available for the commercial user.

Send for your copy of the 1957 Reilly Chemical Index—it lists these and many other Reilly chemicals.

Reilly CHEMICALS

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

HETEROCHEMICALS • COAL TAR CHEMICALS

Association Meetings

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, New York University, School of Law, New York, July 12.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Leeds, England, July 8-13.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 14-16.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 8-13.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 21-22.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Netherland Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30-October 2.

American Soybean Association, combined annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., August 26-28.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 2-4.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Washington, D. C., October 15.

Chemical Additives Conference, sponsored jointly by Food Law Institute, Food Group of Society of Chemical Industry Society of Analytical Chemistry and Association of Public Analysts, Royal Institution of Great Britain, London, July 26.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 15-17.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., October 6-10.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2

Gordon Research Conferences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, New London, New Hampden, and Meriden, N. H., August 5-9, August 12-16, August 26-30.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 4-6.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn., October 6-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 11-13.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., November 3-9.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Societe Chimique de France, centenary celebration, Paris, France, July 16-17.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry award dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 10.

Nickel Is in Better Supply; Mica Substitutes Are Lagging; So ODM Closes the Goals

Office of Defense Mobilization has closed two more expansion goals—those for nickel and strategic mica. It clamped down on the first because improved supplies are in sight and on the second because of a lack of any substantial progress in the development of substitutes for strategic mica. Of the 229 goals that were in force at the height of the Korean emergency, there are only four remaining today.

The action of ODM in closing down the goal on nickel was concurred in by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce. Review shows that the nickel goal will be slightly exceeded when present planned capacity comes into production.

The nickel goal calls for an annual supply of 440 million pounds by 1961. Statistics furnished by the Interior department to ODM indicate that nickel supply for the United States by 1961 will be 450 million pounds a year. ODM officials noted that additional tax amortization assistance, beyond certificates already issued, is not involved in carrying out planned expansions.

Mica Research Will Go On

The goal for strategic mica substitutes was closed because proved substitutes for strategic uses have not yet been developed, and therefore tax amortization has not been of any substantial assistance, ODM said. Meanwhile, however, the ODM is continuing its program on strategic mica substitutes research, which is financed through funds provided by the defense production act.

When the nickel goal was closed, ODM had one application pending involving an estimated cost of $13.9 million. ODM said this application is subject to rejection since the goal is now filled. There were no applications pending involving substitutes for strategic mica.

The four remaining programs today are:

Liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen for defense use, for which twenty-six applications are pending involving an estimated cost in facilities of $46,365,000; production facilities for military and AEC procurement, for which there are 179 applications involving $259,208,000; research and development laboratories for direct defense, with forty-two applications involving $102,309,000; and roll-on roll-off ships, for which no applications are pending.

Under goals previously closed there are four applications, which were filed prior to the closing of the goals, which are still eligible for consideration.

PRODUCTION DEP'T HEAD: Robert L. Toole, who has assumed new duties as head of the production department at the Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company.

USP Revision Work Completed But Word on New Articles Lags

The preparatory phase of the United States Pharmacopeia revision program is completed, but still no public announcement of the list of admitted USP articles will be made before the end of 1957. Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, director of revision, says that selection of the drugs to be included in USP XVI is in progress and the subcommittee on scope has compiled the major portion of the list. However, Dr. Miller says the announcement will be delayed because a considerable number of important drugs and dosage forms are still under study.

ASS'T DIVISION MANAGER: Charles E. Farnsworth, formerly senior market development engineer for Enjay Company, New York, who has been appointed assistant manager of the market development division.

Work on revising the sections on monographs and general tests, as well as drafting of new text, has already begun, with the ten USP subcommittees undertaking both broad and specific assignments.

A call will be issued shortly for volunteers to read USP proof. Meanwhile, however, constructive suggestions for changes in the present USP general tests chapters are invited. They should be addressed to the USP headquarters office. Those that are submitted promptly can be considered by the committee of revision prior to printing of the galley proof.

While, previously, USP revision has begun with the monographs section, the committee of revision and its advisers are now reviewing the general tests section

—*Continued on page 33*

Propoxyphene Synthetic Seen Codeine Replacement

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has developed a synthetic drug which is said to have been found just as effective as codeine, but without many of codeine's undesirable side effects.

The drug, propoxyphene hydrochloride, was developed in an effort to make the United States independent of foreign supplies of opium, from which codeine is made, Dr. Charles M. Gruber, of Lilly, reports in the current *Journal* of the American Medical Association.

Plant Food Institute Names Committee to Evaluate Dues

A five-man committee "to evaluate the dues structure" of the National Plant Food Institute "to determine whether there are inequities" and to report its findings to the board of directors at a meeting next October 30 was appointed last week by John A. Miller, president of the institute.

Members of the committee are: William E. McGuirk, president of Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., who will serve as chairman; B. W. Bellinger, executive vice-president of Tennessee Corporation; J. C. Crissey, division manager of GLF Soil Building Service; Hugo Riemer, president of Nitrogen Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and Richard C. Wells, president of National Potash Company.

The study is being made because of threatened resignations by all but one of the potash producers from the institute in protest against an increase in dues to finance a proposed program of expanded research and other activities by the institute.

Ag Chemists to Hear Of Scientific Control

A symposium on microscopic-analytical methods for product control in the food and drug industries will be one of the big features the seventy-first annual meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in Washington on October 15. Sanitation problems resulting from the presence of insects and rodents, raw materials control, and laboratory testing will be discussed formally in a series of papers and informally in scheduled question and answer periods.

Kenton L. Harris, associate chief of the division of microbiology of the Food and Drug Administration, will serve as general chairman of the symposium. Ten papers are planned to provide up-to-date information on plant sanitation practices and laboratory methods. They will present a range of viewpoints from government, industry, and industry consultants.

The evaluation of plant sanitation by

—*Continued on page 66*

NPVLA Consolidates Scientific, Technical Units

The scientific section and the technical division of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association have been consolidated and will be known, hereafter, as the scientific section.

Charles E. Loucks, technical director, is responsible for the administration and supervision of all the association's scientific and technical activities. Francis Scofield has been appointed director of the scientific section.

Mr. Scofield will be responsible for scientific and technical activities. The lab-

—*Continued on page 66*

Nuclear Protection Study Set for Geneva

World-wide standards for the protection of persons against hazards from nuclear radiation will comprise one of the three major areas of work at the July 29-August 1 meeting in Geneva of the Nuclear Energy Technical Committee of the International Organization for Standardization.

The announcement was made by W. A. Kitts, chairman of the United States delegation. The latter group of thirteen men met last week to plan details of the committee's first working session in the Swiss city.

The US delegates to the first meeting of this nuclear group of the International Organization for Standardization will rep-

—*Continued on page 55*

Aspirin Not Taking a Back Seat to Newer Drugs

Aspirin, the old familiar family remedy, still isn't taking any back seat to the newer products that are coming on the market. Just last fortnight a panel of medical specialists agreed that aspirin is still the most useful drug in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, and one of the most widely prescribed by doctors in the United States and Canada.

They further recommended a public education program to "re-sell" the benefits of aspirin, as against newer arthritis drugs, to patients unfamiliar with its established effectiveness in relieving pain and joint inflammation.

It is by far the safest drug, and its low cost is an important consideration to chronic victims, it was noted.

The evaluation of drug therapy in arthritis took place at the Ninth International Congress on Rheumatic Diseases in Toronto. Held every four years, the meetings were attended by over 1,000 specialists from all parts of the world. Participating in the discussion on drugs were: Dr. Frank D. Hart, Westminster Hospital, London; Dr. Arthur W. Bagnall, Vancouver, British Columbia; Dr. Howard F. Polley, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.; and Dr. J. Bunim, director Institute of Rheumatic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

About 88 percent of United States doctors were reporting prescribing aspirin to their arthritic patients. Other widely-used "conservative" measures are ample bed rest, corrective exercises, physiotherapy and a balanced diet.

Caution was urged in administering steroid hormones, gold salts or other potent drugs due to "harmful side reactions."

The newest drug treatment for the disease was reported by Dr. Bagnall, who

—*Continued on page 60*

LATEST EDITION

Laboratory Data Sheet

VITAMIN A 'ROCHE'

Liquid vitamin A palmitate and acetate
Dry vitamin A acetate
Dry vitamin A and D_2

VITAMIN A

Roche has all popular types for your manufacturing needs

Summarized below for your convenience are facts about the many types of Roche vitamin A and vitamin A & D combinations which meet practically all pharmaceutical needs. Samples and technical literature are yours on request — without charge, of course. Ask your Roche salesman or write.

	Type & Name	Usage	Potency (in U.S.P. units per gram)	Additive	Stability	Mesh Size
LIQUID TYPES	**P1MO** Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	In tablets, aqueous dispersions, capsulated products	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	—
	P1MO/BHA Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	as above	1,000,000	Edible oil plus antioxidant (butylated hydroxy-anisole). Note 1.	Excellent	—
	P1.3 Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	For oil-free preparations	1,350,000 to 1,450,000	None	Excellent	—
	A1MO Vitamin A acetate *(liquid)*	In oil solutions and gelatin capsules	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	—
SPECIAL	Type P1.8 *(liquid)* Vitamin A palmitate	For research and special production	1,650,000 to 1,800,000	None	Needs special handling	—
	Type A2.9 *(crystalline)* Vitamin A acetate		2,800,000 to 2,900,000	None	Needs special handling	—
DRY TYPES	Type 325A-32.5D Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)*	For tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	A—325,000 D_2—32,500	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 325 Vitamin A *(dry)*		325,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500 *(dry)* Vitamin A acetate	For dry preparations: tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	500,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500A-50D Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)*		A—500,000 D_2—50,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60

Note 1 { Antioxidant added at 10 mg. per 1,000,000 units of vitamin A.

Packaging { All Roche vitamin A is packaged to insure safety in transit and ease of handling in pharmaceutical operations.

Vitamin Division

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

Nutley 10, New Jersey NUtley 2-5000

Pacific Coast distributor: L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle • Portland Salt Lake City • *In Canada:* Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West; Montreal, Quebec

Reprints of these data in 8¾" x 11" size are available on request. These can be used in the new Roche loose-leaf catalog, or in any standard 3-ring binder.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 5 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd. 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .06½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.21 - 1.85
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58 - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots. gram.15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
flake lb. 1.22 - 1.26
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis, lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.r.	boiling range	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
bxs.	boxes	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
C.	centigrade	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
cbys.	carboys	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
CD	completely denatured	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.l.	carlots	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
coml.	commercial	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
CP	chemically pure	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cryst.	crystalline	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cs.	cases	m-	meta	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cyls.	cylinders			t.l.	truck loads
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
		nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dl-	dextrolaevo	neut.	neutral		
dist.	distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

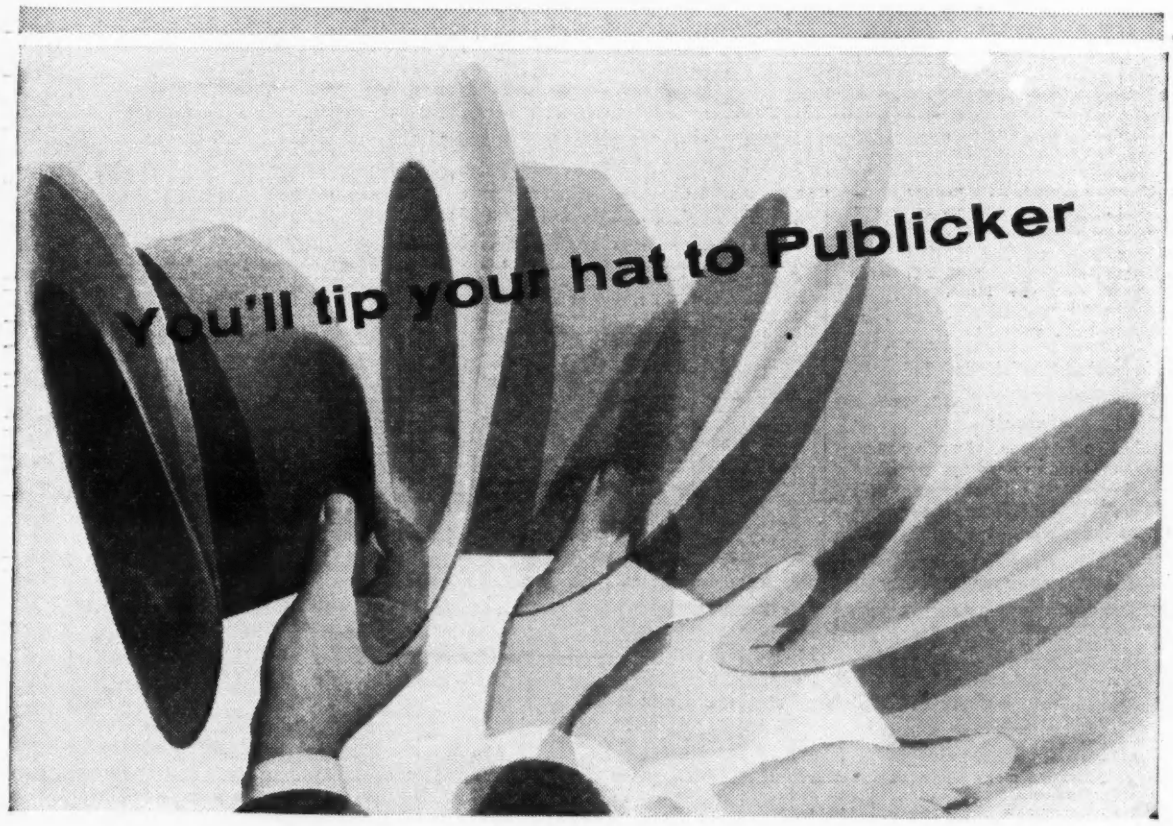
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works, lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphaapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0455- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1200
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis lb. .0295- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works.lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .48 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .78½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton 64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton 64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton 278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton 34.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Ammonium thiosulfate, CP, cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic., bots lb. 18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.50 - —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb. 16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist, from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16 - —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd, lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65● - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l, same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .25 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. .25 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .93 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 - .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Aresnic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida, cn lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 250° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —



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Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.00 - 2.45
Avocado oil, cns lb. 3.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units, less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .65 - —
.70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.191.00 - —
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .33 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, cns. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., ex whse, New York ton.78.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay oil, NF Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.83 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .63 - .65
Brazilian, bgs lb. .67 - .69
Central American, bgs. lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs lb. .67 - .69
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .82
white slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .78 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .73 - .76
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .72 - .77
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
Belladonna root, bls lb. .43 - .50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.ton.87.00 - —
low gel., bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.33 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse.ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.03
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.23 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .96 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
deep shade, bbls. lb. 1.70 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 10.25 -12.25
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —

Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.23 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
Soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l. lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15½ - .35¼
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

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isopropyl acetate
n-butyl acetate
isobutyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
Tecsol* (95% proprietary ethyl alcohol)

film formers

cellulose acetate
cellulose acetate butyrate

plasticizers

dimethyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
dibutyl phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate
plasticizer 84 —an octyl butyl phthalate
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
dinonyl phthalate
polymeric plasticizer NP-10

flatting agent

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Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E . ton.60.00 - —
Bone oil, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.125.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.38.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l. works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.53.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works .... ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis .. ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.139.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago .... ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works.ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.98.00 - —
99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ..... ton.188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, crns ..... lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls ..... lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
Bremochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Brucine, crns., 100-oz. lots ... oz. .15 - .20
Brucine sulfate, NF, crns., 100-oz. lots oz. .12 - .18
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. 1.30 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. ..... lb. .14¾- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼- —
Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi ..... lb. .25¾- .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .26¼
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 2.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.15 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.45 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.93 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.18 - —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.27 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.54 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —

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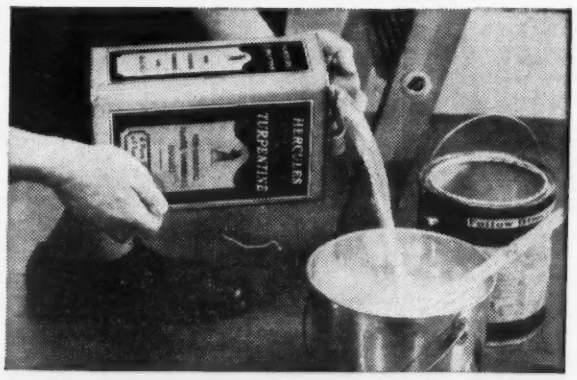

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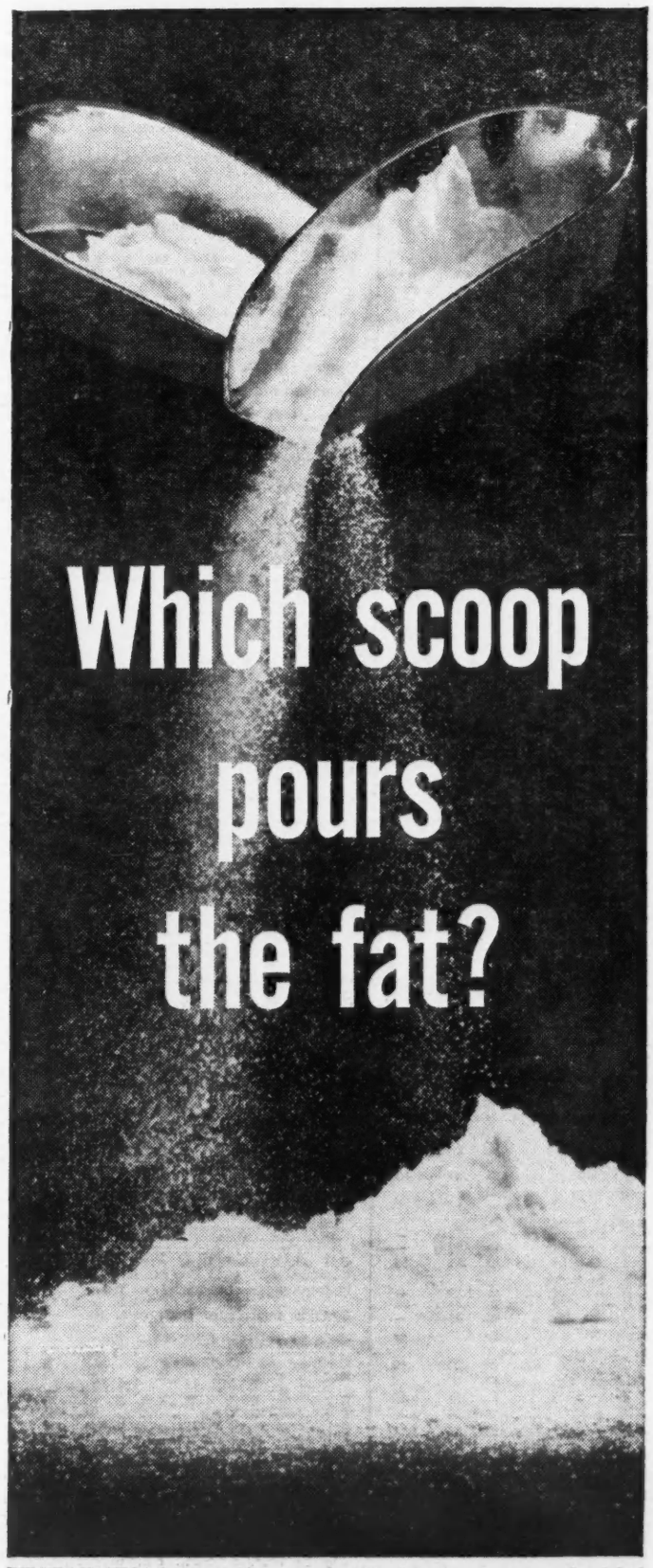
Cajeput oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamine, USP, dms. ..... lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. ..... lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted . lb. 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.50 - —
chalk whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works, ton. 37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton. 110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 31.00 - —
Gran., purit., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.80 - —
Calcium chloride, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - .53
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis ... dm. 30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .27¼ - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms .. lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ..... ton. 79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald .... ton. 89.55 -93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit. ton. 76.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ... ton. 99.50 -104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs., works .. lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works ... lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs .... lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more .. lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots ..... lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots ..... lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.... lb. .26 - .33
White, dms ..... lb. .29 - —
Cananga oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 6.75 - 8.00
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 9.75 - —
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .63 - .65
Refd., bgs ..... lb. .70 - .72
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capric acid, dms. ..... lb. .27 - .29
tanks ..... lb. .25 - —
Capryl alcohol, 83% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks ..... lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. ..... lb. .27 - .29
tanks ..... lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Caraway oil, NF, cns. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .074 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1223 - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750 - —
bgs., c.l. works ..... lb. .0790 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .0550 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0450 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. whse .... lb. .0850 - —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. Metropolitan area ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., works ..... lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale, works ..... lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¼ - —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l. frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots ..... lb. 38.00 -40.50
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
Bleached, "B" ..... lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon cs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd .... lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots ..... lb. .89 - .90
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .69 - .71
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots, lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots, lb. .70 - .72
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.39 - 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units .21 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .084 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram .35 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .35 - .36
New crop, bulk ..... lb. .31 - .32
Casein, dom. edible acid precip., 30 mesh. bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible, acid precip., 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip grd Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .25 - .25¼
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .26½ - .27
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
"B" ..... lb. .21 - —
"C" ..... lb. .20 - —
Corinje, "A" ..... lb. .20½ - —
"B" ..... lb. .19½ - —
"C" ..... lb. .18 - —



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Protein-Fat Mixtures • Powdered Butter
High-Fat Powdered Shortening

Beatrice Foods Co.

BEATREME

Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil, ton. No prices.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3060- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3160- —
tanks lb. .2860- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2910- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3010- —
tanks lb. .2900- —
hydrogenated, bgs., tons lots lb. .3375- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., cl. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
tanks lb. .2350- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2475- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2575- —
tanks lb. .2275- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l., lb. .3000- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3100- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .22¾ - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼ 15½
75%, dms., works lb. .20 .20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼ .38¼
Castor oil pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.50 —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb 3.75 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.75
Celery seed, French, bgs lb 41 —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb. 15.25 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 .595
50% butyryl alcohol, half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb .57 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - 72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb .85 - .95
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 225.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 - —
25 lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 57.00 - —
40 lb paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, south ton. 57.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton. 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, south ton. 53.50 —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton. 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, south ton. 38.00 - —
bulk, l.l., works, south ton. 41.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .08½ - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan Area lb. .11¾ - .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Chlorine liq., tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½ - .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd to N.Y. metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms, l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis. lb 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Comi., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt equald lb .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline chloride, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½ - —
cbys., works lb. .11¼ - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½ - —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .98 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. afloat lb. 1.08 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 10.25 -10.90
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 4.30 - —
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½ - .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.25
Java, cns. lb. 1.25 - —
Java-type, cns lb. .95 - 1.10
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.60 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port long-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl port long-ton. 27.00 -30.20
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 10.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., Georgia, works ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .42½ - —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .47 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 3.15
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½ - .41
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½ - .41
bgs. or fib. dms., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - .43
CMC, purif., high vis (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.

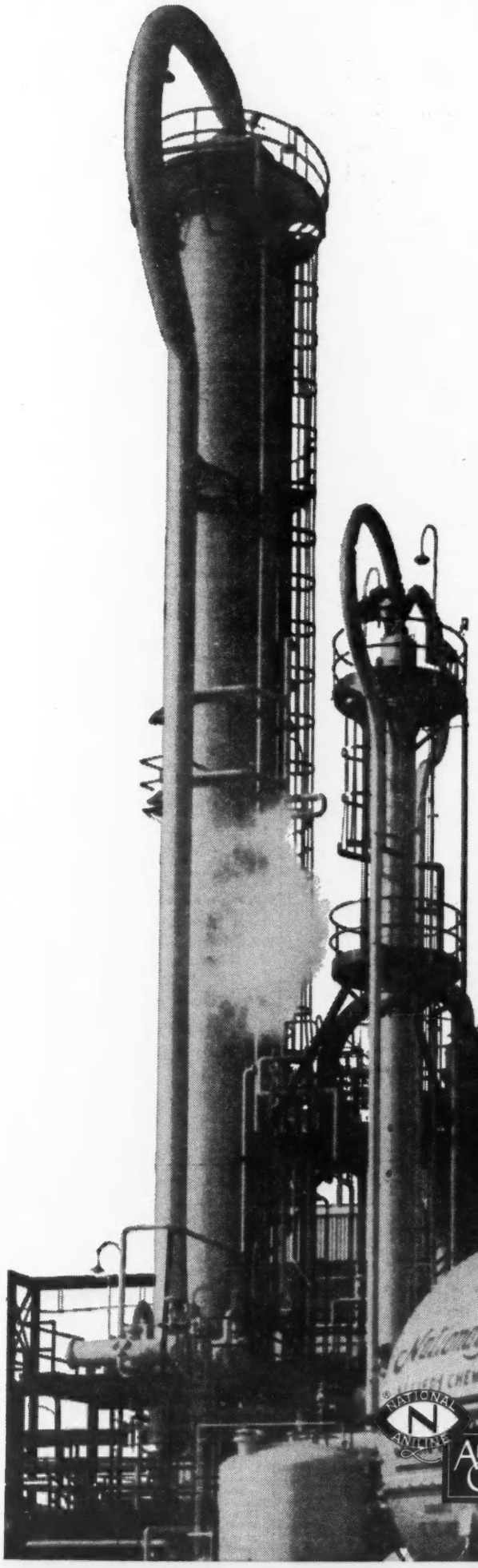
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½ - —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½ - .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½ - .39
tanks, works gal. .16½ - .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton. 40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works t-n 36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 39.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 4.90 - —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph. 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¾ - —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .75 - .80
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .11¼ - —
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl lb. .19 - .19½
deodorized, dms., tax incl lb. .21 - .22
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½ - .25½
tanks lb. .21½ - —
Dbl. dist., dms. lb. .24½ - .26½
tanks lb. .22½ - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11½ - .11¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½ - —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19½ - .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾ - .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .60 - .70
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .32¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34¼ - —
Copper Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42¼ - .42¾
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .28½ - .29
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36¾ - .37¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4468
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .698 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .708 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .728 - .748
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .29¼ - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .24 - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29¼ - .31¼
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .47 - —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .48¼ - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .46¼ - —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½ - .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1910- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.70 -15.20
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 22.45 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 26.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 28.10 -30.60
Copper undecylenate, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 155.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. lb. 150.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots ton. 13.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .09½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13¾ - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¾ - —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .1940- .1960
tanks lb. .1741- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¾ - .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼ - —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
½-lb. cns lb. 1.09 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.57 - —
Corn syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 51.00 -52.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13¾ - Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .13¾ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .13½ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13⅜ Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¾ - —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17 - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾ - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
m.p., 25°-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.20 - —

National **NADONE***

(CYCLOHEXANONE)



- **By the drum from nearby stocks**
- **By the tank car from Hopewell, Va.**

If you use cyclic ketone solvents, you'll appreciate the quality and performance of National NADONE. It is the highest-quality cyclohexanone ever offered . . . minimum purity 99.0%.

Made in the industry's newest plant by a direct process with basic materials from within the Allied Chemical group, National NADONE is an excellent solvent and resin intermediate.

In low viscosity lacquer formulations, this powerful slow-evaporating solvent permits higher solids with less "orange peel" or "blushing" troubles. Its higher dilution ratio mean economy, too. In PVC, methacrylate and similar polymers and copolymers, users tell us that NADONE helps make exceptionally light-colored end-products.

Write for 24-page Technical Bulletin I-19 giving detailed data and for working samples, prices and delivery quotations.

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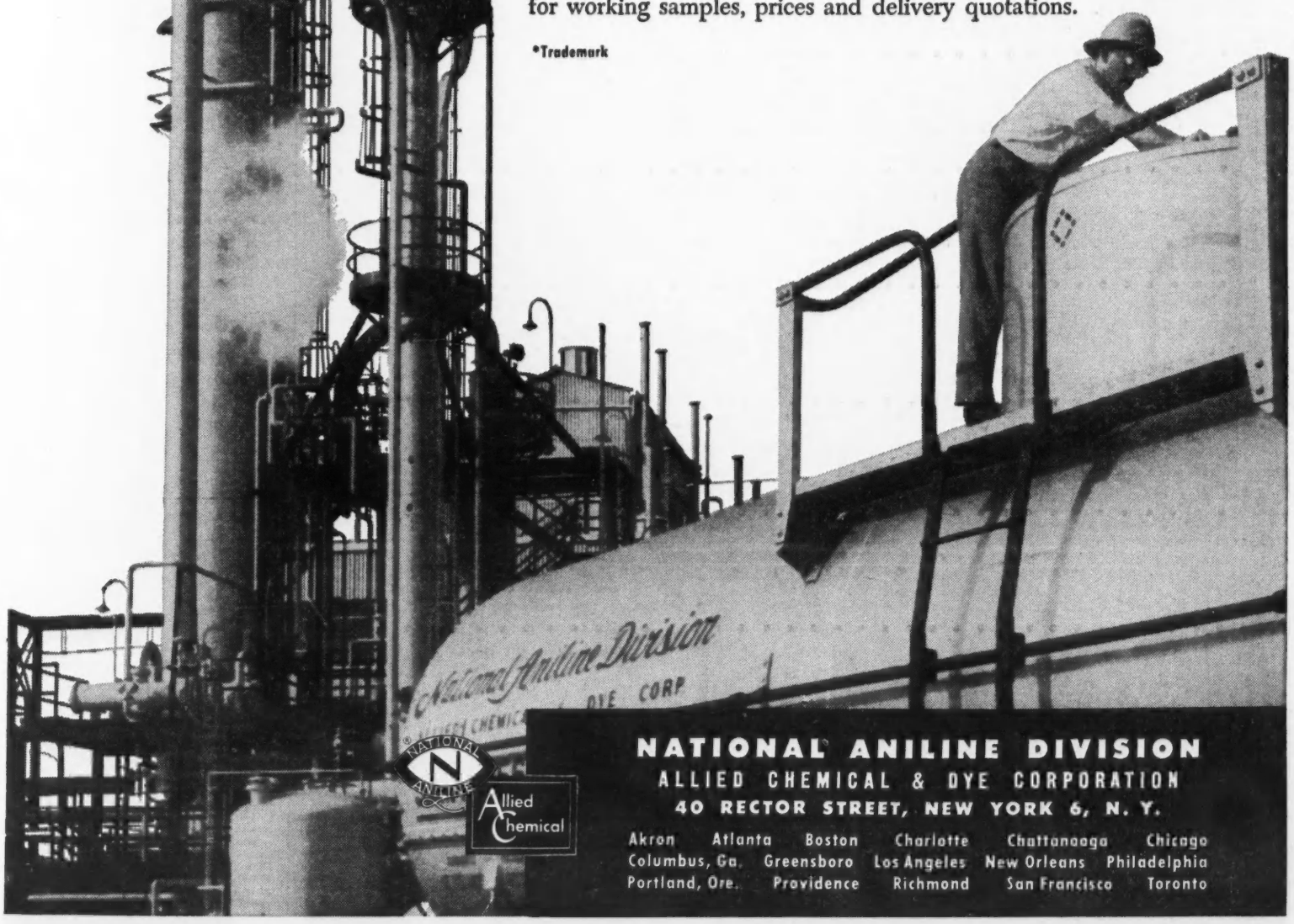

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Akron Atlanta Boston Charlotte Chattanooga Chicago
Columbus, Ga. Greensboro Los Angeles New Orleans Philadelphia
Portland, Ore. Providence Richmond San Francisco Toronto

Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald.	gal.	1.10	—
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	gal.	1.15	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	gal.	1.19	1.20
tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.00	—
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse	gal.	.95	—
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.80	—
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82	.84
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65	—
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.65	.72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.76	—
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.78	.80
tanks, same basis	gal.	.61	—
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.62	.67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.50	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	.25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50	—
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.25	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.29	—
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb.	.70	—
Powd., cs	lb.	.85	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb	4.10	4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs	lb.	.18½-	—
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
Turkish, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Cumin oil, bots., cns	lb.	4.75	5.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.07½-	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	55.00	—
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton		2.75	—
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	75.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	96.00	—
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works	ton.	120.00	—
dms., t.c.l., works	ton.	140.00	—
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls	lb.	.90	1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.70	—
dms., t.c.l., works	gal.	.72	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.26½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works, same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.24	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29	—
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
360-lb. dms., t.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.60	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.49	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.47	—
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00	—
6-oz. cyls., works	cyl.	12.00	—
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots.	gal.	.38	—
cyls. 100-gal. lots	gal.	.37	—
cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal.	.36	—
Cypress oil, bots	lb.	5.30	—

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2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
bgs., dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42	—
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, works	lb.	.42	—
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
E, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Dammar gum, East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.13¾-	.15
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08¼-	.09⅛
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14½-	.16⅛
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.12	.13⅛
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11½-	.13
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.13	.15
nubs, bgs	lb.	.17¾	.20
Siam, cs	lb.	.37½	.40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.44¼-	.47
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.32	.34
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17	.19
seeds, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dandelion root, bls.	lb	.32	—
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
DDT, powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.23	.27
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.24	.28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.28
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.25	.29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38½-	—
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
Perfume grade, bots	lb.	1.75	2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).			
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	49.50	—
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	58.00	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works	ton.	64.10	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.			
Degras, common, bbls.	lb.	.10	.12
Neutral, bbls.	lb.	.21	.23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64½-	.66
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	.77
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.48½-	.50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.65½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70½-	.76⅛
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49½-	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.655	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.705	.765
tanks, same basis	gal.	.495	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695	.795
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher. West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.			
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	24.00	25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	6.50	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.33	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.48	—
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.17	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.32	—
light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.07	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.22	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.91	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.06	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.25	5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾-	.90
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼-	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88	—
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
dms., t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	30½-	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
dms., t.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.66½-	.67
tanks, works	lb.	.64	.64⅛
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65½-	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

mono cresyl diphenyl phosphate

D.D.V.P.

ethyl silicate

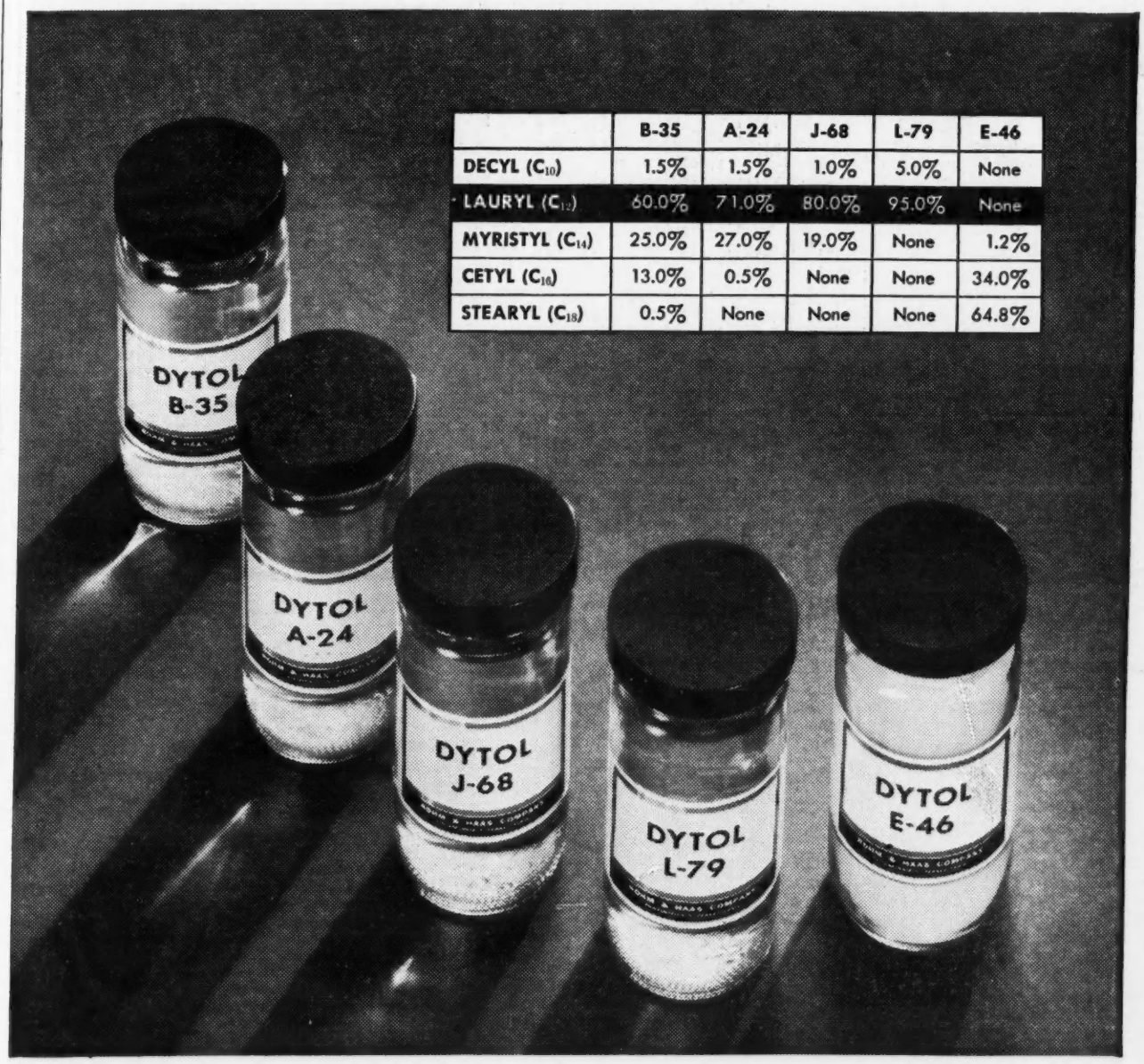
diethyl toluamide

D.D.T.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .12¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .12 - .14½
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexyl amine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 58¼ - .59
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .30½
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - .28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol boriborate, dms., t.c.l lb. .31 - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .48¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .30¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41¼ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.40 - 5.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾ - .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850 - .0875
Dihydrostreptomymin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850 - .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64½ - —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .09¼ - —
Nat., bgs lb. .08 - —
Dillseed oil, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cas lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .28½ - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.275 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 42 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. 42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt equald lb 39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 32 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb 33 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms. 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .71 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.50 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼ - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt alld E lb .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms lb. .11 - —
Refd. 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
dms., t.c.l works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - .31
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½ - .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. 28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .60½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .61½ - .62½
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .28¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. t.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
dms., t.c.l. works gal. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l. ex whse gal. .62 - —
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls, t.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c lower.
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .56 - .61
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —



	B-35	A-24	J-68	L-79	E-46
DECYL (C_{10})	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	5.0%	None
LAURYL (C_{12})	60.0%	71.0%	80.0%	95.0%	None
MYRISTYL (C_{14})	25.0%	27.0%	19.0%	None	1.2%
CETYL (C_{16})	13.0%	0.5%	None	None	34.0%
STEARYL (C_{18})	0.5%	None	None	None	64.8%

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Ever growing, the Rohm & Haas DYTOL family today includes a cetyl-stearyl alcohol and four others covering a wide range of lauryl content. All of which means you are more likely to find a DYTOL Alcohol your best bet for cosmetic additives, polymerization regulators, lubricating oil additives, textile finishing and softening agents, quaternary ammonium compounds, emulsifiers and detergents.

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Dithiodibenzoic Acid—Ethyl Aminobenzoate

Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 • —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 • —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 • —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports ex dock ton. 76.00 -77.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 • —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100% basis lb. 1.05 • —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ • —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green FD&C No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.00
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 • —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 • —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 • —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 • —
40 Orange R, extra, conc lb. 1.52 • —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 • —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 • —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 • —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 • —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 • —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 • —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 • —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 • —
203 Chrome black T lb. 1.11 • —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 • —
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.09 • —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 • —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 • —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 • —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 • —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 • —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 • —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 • —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 • —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 • —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 • —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.69 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 • —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 • —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 • —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 • —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 • —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 • —

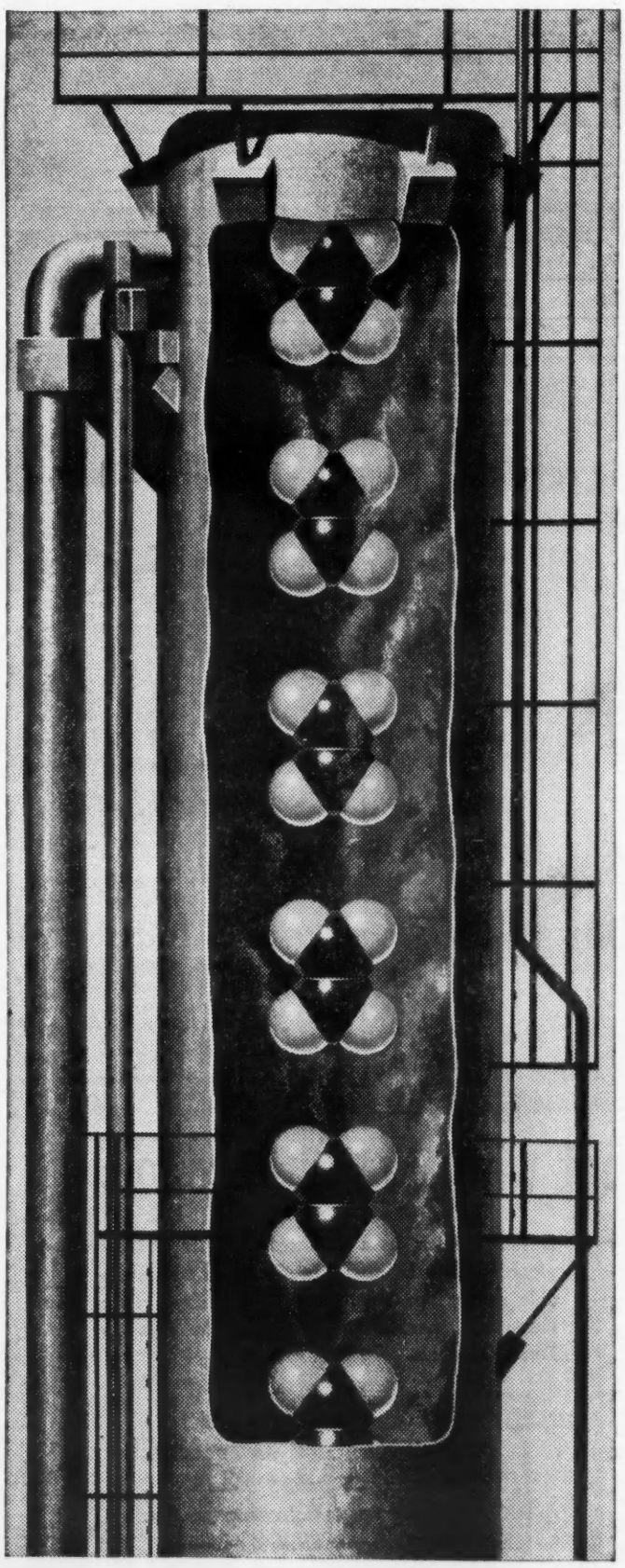
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 • —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 • —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.64 • —
657 Green V lb. 2.73 • —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 • —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.78 • —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 • —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 • —
690 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 • —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 • —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 • —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 • —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 • —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 • —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc lb. 4.11 • —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 • —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 • —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 • —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .38 • —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 3.31 • —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.78 • —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 • —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 3.02 • —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 2.28 • —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 • —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.85 • —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste lb. 2.92 • —
1150 Olive R, Single paste lb. 1.42 • —
dms., dlvd. lb. 2.29 • —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 • —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 • —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 • —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 • —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 • —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.48 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 • —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.60 • —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 • —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 • —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 • —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 • —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 • —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 • —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 • —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 • —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 • —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 • —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 • —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 • —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 • —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 • —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc lb. 4.62 • —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 • —
Spirit black RB lb. 2.95 • —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 • —
Spirit red B, conc lb. 6.41 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.03 • 1.05
Tanners, bbls. lb. .06 • .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 • .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 • —
Select, bundles lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 • —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.75 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 • —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .65 • .75
Ephedrine sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .65 • .72
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .66 • .73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 • —
1-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .60 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns lb. 5.50 • 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 • —
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 87.75 • —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14½ • .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .16
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾ • —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 • —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾ • —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.58 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 • —
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 • —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).



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Gulf Ethylene!

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HIGH QUALITY—Gulf consistently produces highest quality ethylene with exceptionally low concentrations of oxygen, carbon monoxide, acetylene, sulfur and moisture. And Gulf research assures continual upgrading.

CONTINUOUS AVAILABILITY—Gulf turns out more than a million pounds of ethylene a day . . . in *two* plants. Big volume production in two plants means a double assurance of constant supply.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE—You get added assurance of uninterrupted supply from Gulf's reserves of ethylene, stockpiled in underground cavities capable of storing more than a month's output.

PIPELINE CONVENIENCE—You can have ethylene at your doorstep at a wide choice of plant locations on Gulf's 140-mile pipeline system which extends through the heart of Texas' chemical producing country from Port Arthur east to Orange and west to Houston and Texas City. For pilot plants and other small-requirement operations, Gulf can supply ethylene for tube truck delivery anywhere in the United States.

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GULF

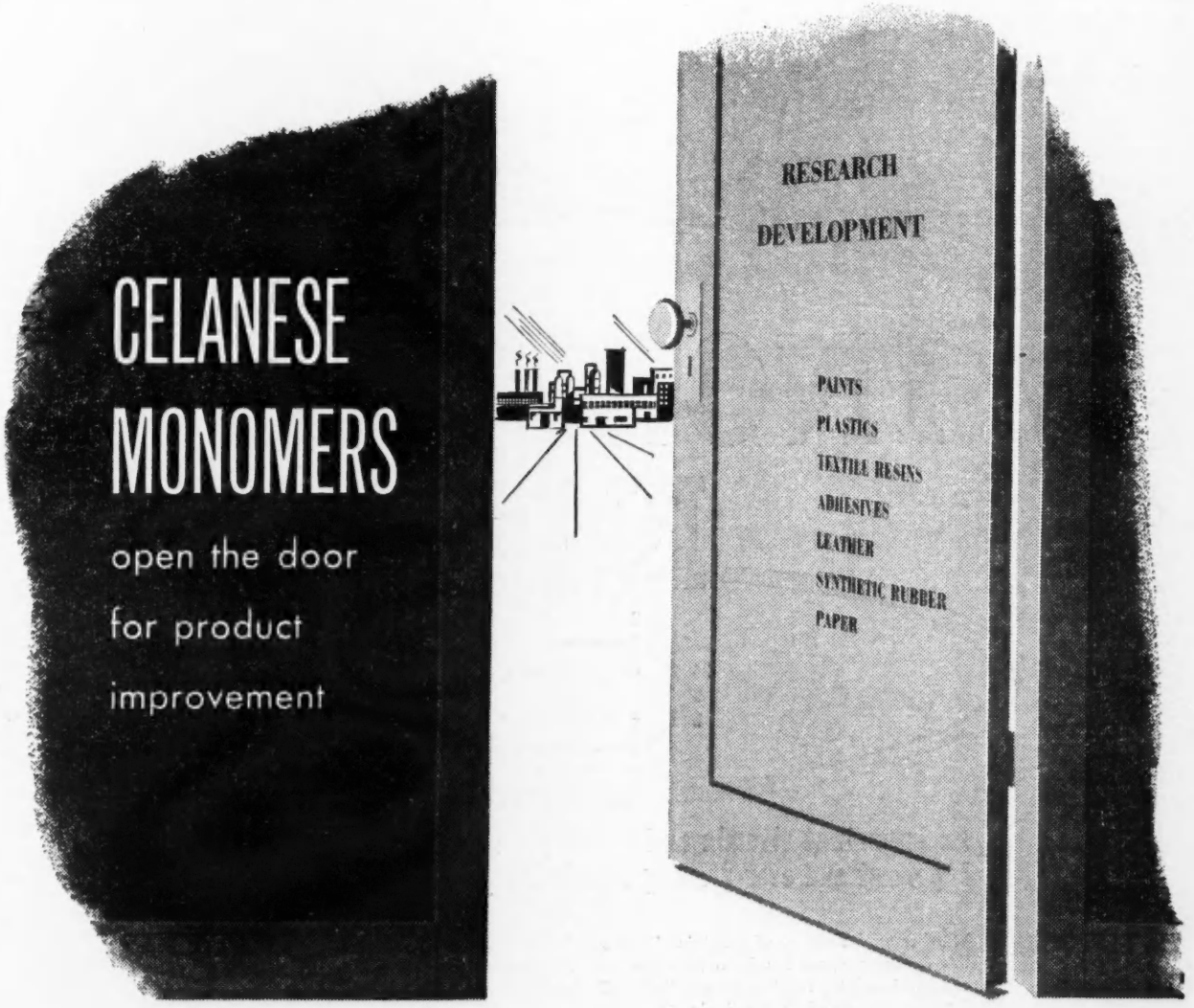
PETROCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
Gulf Oil Corporation, Gulf Building
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

QUALITY CHEMICALS *from* PETROLEUM

Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Ethyl benzoate bots lb. 74 - .90
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. dms., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .85 - .90
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. 72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 130 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 65 - 70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. 67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech. cyls., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb 3.35 - 3.45
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns. lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .10 - —
Ethyl gallate dms, 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½ - —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid lc. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾ - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 11.83 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb 1.00 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½ - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks same basis lb. .15 - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0473 - .0525
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.23 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .62 - —
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .72 - —
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 1.80 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb 2.85 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13½ - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .15½ - —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb .08½ .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½ .09
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.85 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½ - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - 10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb 4.75 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450 - .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680 - .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300 - .1350
tanks lb. .1130 - —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15½ - —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 130.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., same basis ton. 125.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib, dms., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.20 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 15 kilos or more kilo. 86.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0715 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .0450 - —
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0746 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420 - —
Formic acid 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb .1570 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fll. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 - 21.75
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 17.50 - 18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.



Celanese now offers you a choice of three vinyl monomers for the development of better emulsion paints, adhesives, coatings, finishes, laminates, plastics and synthetic rubbers.

Celanese Vinyl Acetate, a truly versatile chemical, is the starting point in the development of a variety of end products, such as adhesives, textile sizes, protective coatings, sheets, film and extrusion molding compounds.

Celanese Vinyl Propionate copolymers offer promising applications in the fields of adhesives, emulsion paints, plastics, synthetic rubbers, protective coatings and finishes, chewing gum resins.

Celanese Methyl Isopropenyl Ketone, a new vinyl monomer, forms tough plastics in homopolymerization, and copolymerizes with many commercially available vinyls for use in plastics, films, elastomers and adhesives.

With the expansion of the Celanese development program to include **Acrylic Acid Esters,** Celanese will soon be in a position to offer you a broader range of monomers for your product development programs. Meanwhile, data accumulated by Celanese Research on Acrylic Acid Esters can be made available to you for use as the groundwork in your plans for the future. Also available from Celanese to help you in your planning are technical data sheets on Vinyl Acetate, Vinyl Propionate and Methyl Isopropenyl Ketone, specially prepared for your use by the Celanese Chemical Division.
Write: Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 555-G
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

	VINYL ACETATE	VINYL PROPIONATE	METHYL ISOPROPENYL KETONE
	Descriptive Data	Descriptive Data	Descriptive Data
Distillation Range @ 760 mm, °C	71.8-73.0	within 1° (including 94.9)	98 (true boiling point of pure product)
Color APHA, max.	5	10	water-white
Water, % wt., max.	0.15	0.15	1.5
Specific Gravity @ 20°/20°C	0.9330-0.9340	0.9170-9180	0.8555-0.8565
Acidity as acetic acid, % wt., max.	0.02	0.1	—

Celanese®
Celanese CHEMICALS

Furfural—1-Hexanol

Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd. W.	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb.	.29	—
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20	—
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.45½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½	—
Liq., No. 1 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02	2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.50	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.45	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, pure, bots.	oz.	4.25	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.53	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.65	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.72	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.75	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.82	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.23	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	3.10	3.40
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	2.90	3.20
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	16.00	-17.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	17.25	-17.80
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.80	3.10
Ginger oil, dist., bots.	lb.	18.50	—
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	4.00	7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	6.00	-10.25
Ginger root, African, bls	lb.	.33	—
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.26½	—
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.76	—
No. 3 bgs.	lb.	.75	—
Nigerian, split, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works	lb.	.25	—
non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
non-ret. dms., 1-dm. lots, works.	lb.	.16	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	—
1-Glutamine, bots.	gram.	.65	—
Glycerine, crude, nat., saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks	lb.	.1760-	.18
Crude, nat., soaplye, tanks	lb.	.15½-	.16¼
Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅜-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅜-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅜-	—
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	—
Glycerine, refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾-	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29 -	—
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.28 -	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18 -	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	4.10	—
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.50	—
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06 -	.09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19 -	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21 -	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.09⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	.07⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	.18¼
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾-	.22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10	2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb.	3.40	3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs	lb.	.50	—
Tech. grade, bgs	lb.	.40	—
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	1.45	—

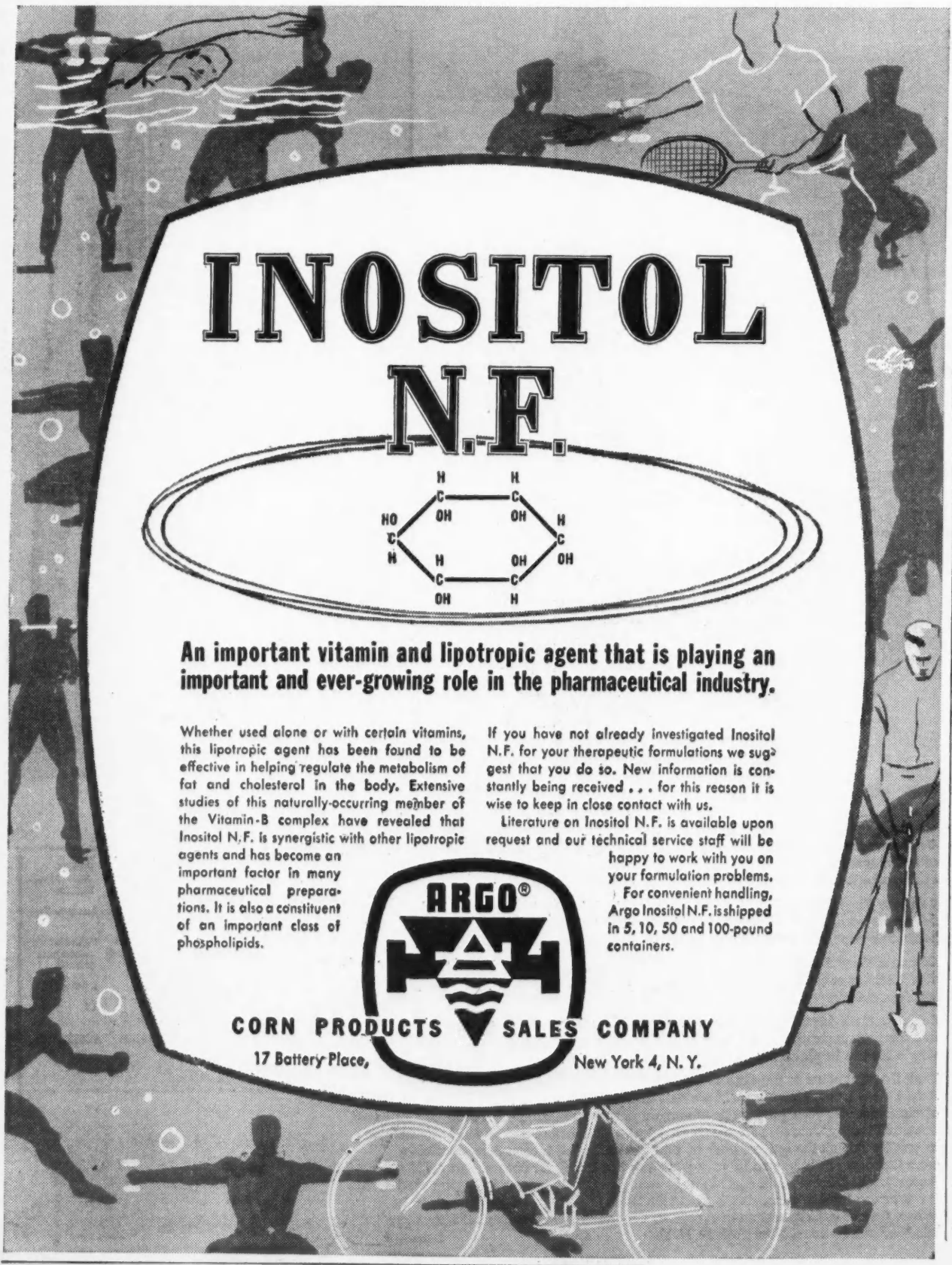
Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	-62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.35	—
Hansa G pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	3.00	3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Hemlock oil, cns	lb.	2.10	2.50
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	3.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.243	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	.48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.17	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.17	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—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Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base ret., dms., works lb. No. Stocks
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks dlvd lb. .27¼ —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo. Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra, c.l. works. lb.15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots. lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l. t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works lb. .45 - —
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hydrophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —

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Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .75 - .93
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots lb.16.50 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 4.85 - —
b-Ionone, cns lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom. pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs. c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .46 - .70
Isobornyl formate dms lb. .80 - —
Isobornyl propionate dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. 53 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. 60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. 37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. 62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. 39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. 64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. 41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)
Isopropyl ether, dms. dlvd lb. .07 - —
drums, l.c.l. dlvd lb. 08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 70 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .714 .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .80 .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

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J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis..lb. 2.45 • —
Powd., bbls., same basis.....lb. 2.50 • 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs.....lb. .37 • .38
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .18 • .20
Juniper berry oil, bots.....lb. 2.75 • 4.00
Twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 • 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 • .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns.....lb. .38 • .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms....lb. .10 • .12
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .80 • —
No. 2, powd., bbls.....lb. .35 • .38
No. 3, powd., bbls.....lb. .32 • .35
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. 1.00 • —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .15 • —

L

L acid, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles..gal. .174 • —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.
Benzene type, tanks, group 3..gal. .1525- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3..gal. .14375- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%., bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .1780- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald..lb. .1830- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1880- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3030- .3600
dms., frt. equald..lb. .3030- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald..lb. .3080- .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3130- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3180- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works..lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works..lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 • —
44%, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs.11.95 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.12.35 • —
USP, 85%, cyls.....lb. .65 • .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .14 • —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 • —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 • .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 • .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works.....lb. .24 • .26
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .23 • .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1320- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .35 • —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.....lb. .60 • —
Lauric acid, 99%, dms.....lb. .35¾- .37¾
tanks.....lb. .33¾- .34
Lauryl alcohol, bots.....lb. 2.00 • 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .68 • —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 • .80
Ord., bls.....lb. .25 • .40
Select, bls.....lb. .90 • —
Lavender flower oil, perfume grade, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 • —
Perfume grade, USP, French, 38-40% ester, cns.....lb.10.00 • —
40-42% ester, cns.....lb.12.00 • —
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.60 • —
Lavandin oil dms., cns.....lb. 2.55 • 2.95
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd..lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. .....lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. .....lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms.....lb. .45 • —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 3.82 • —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .33 • —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York. lb. .14 • —
St. Louis.....lb. .1380- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 • —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .21 • —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls.....lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .29¾ .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 • —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1695- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1795- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1785- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1885- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .35 • —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 • —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 • —
24% Pb, dms.....lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.....lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 • —
Lead, white, basic, silicate., bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots.....lb.44.00 -50.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms.....lb. 4.00 • 5.00
Messina, cns.....lb. 5.75 • —
Lemongrass Oil, cns., dms. .....lb. 1.30 • —
dl-Leucine, dms., works.....lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. .....lb. .15 • .17
Powd., bls. .....lb. .12 • .15
Whole, bls. .....lb. .10 • .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.65 5.00
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt. ton.20.82 • —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.22.32 • —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.26.32 • —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.....lb. 5.25 • 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.00 • 7.00
Expressed West Indian, cns....lb. 6.75 • —
Terpeneless, bots.....lb.50.00 -85.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 • 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.65 • 4.80
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms.....lb. 5.30 • 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 3.30 • 5.10
96-98%, dms. .....lb. 4.05 • 6.75
Ex petitgrain, bots. .....lb. 4.80 • 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 • 1.68
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 • 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 • —
Without leaves, bls. .....lb. .30 • —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills..ton.50.50 • —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton.45.00 • —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York..lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .1730- .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis.....lb. .1270- —
tanks, New York .....lb. .1410- —
tankwagon, New York .....lb. .1440- .1450
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .1930- —
Water-white, dms.....lb. .2230- —
Linseed pitch, dms. .....lb. .06 • .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 • —
Lithium benzoate, dms. .....lb. 1.65 • 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 • —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.30 • 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvs., frt. alld. works lb. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .88 • —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld..lb. 1.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.05 • —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 • —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd..lb. 2.17½- —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd. .....lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. .....lb. 2.23½- —

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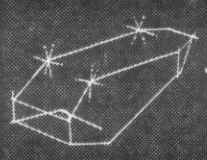
Lactose  the pure sugar of milk

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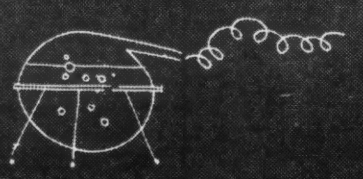
as a superior absorbent 

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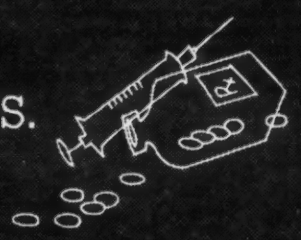
patent drugs. 

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Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb. 10.50 -12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .78 - —
Lithium manganite dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.25 - —
Lithium salicylate dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - —
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls works lb. 1.40 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs. c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs lb. .50 - —
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 4.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb. 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb. 14.00 -16.00

M

Mace, Siauw siftings bls lb. 3.25 - —
West Indian, No 1, bls., shipment lb. 3.25 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 14.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99% flake bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms., cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., bbls., dms. kgs lb. .23½ .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 3.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37 .38
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .27½- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate bgs. lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms, lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton. 132.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms lb 1.80 1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb. .24 - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S.E ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 33% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, ton. 62.00 —
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton 54.00 - 57.00
Manila copal gum, C bgs lb. .34¾ .38
CBB, bgs lb. No. stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 .28
DK, bgs lb. No stocks
DK, dust., bgs lb. .14 Nom
MA, soft, bgs lb. .19¾ .22
WS, bgs lb. No stocks
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼ .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼ Nom
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
bgs., fib dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, fib dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel.).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP)
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask. 253.00 - 257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .30½- —
Zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .20½- —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .48½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men,, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms, lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, max. load limit works lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylipyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq. bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 3-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .59 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .85 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .90½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark, dlvd. gal. .3328- —
New York, dlvd. gal. .34½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .19¾- .20
tanks, New York gal. .27½- .28
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 - —
dms., t.c.l lb. 1.23 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs lb. .33 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine actate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.45 - 5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns., 25-lb. lots lb 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb 5.45 - —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½- Nom.
yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 - .30
tanks lb. .25½- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 61.00 -63.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 68.00 - —
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 -83.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .155 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —

Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, frt. equald..lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots.....lb. .05 Nom.
Reid., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. .....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis. .....lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
cs, 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic u-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleve5s acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld.....lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works..lb. 1.60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity.. gram. .45 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity..gram. .50 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French bots .. lb.575.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., t.c. alld..lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd .....lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd ....lb. .80¾- .87½
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. .....lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs .....lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys. .....lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E .. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis. c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt alld ... lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .73 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .35 - .37
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .36 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., bbls., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .41 .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. .... lb. .73 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald. lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l., lb. .51 : —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .53 : —
1-Nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works.....lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms .....lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.....lb. 2.20 - —
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 2.12 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb.15.00 - —
USP, dist., West Indian, cns., dms. lb.14.50 - —
Nux vomica, bls .....lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms ..... lb. .55 - —
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex .....gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1. lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works . lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

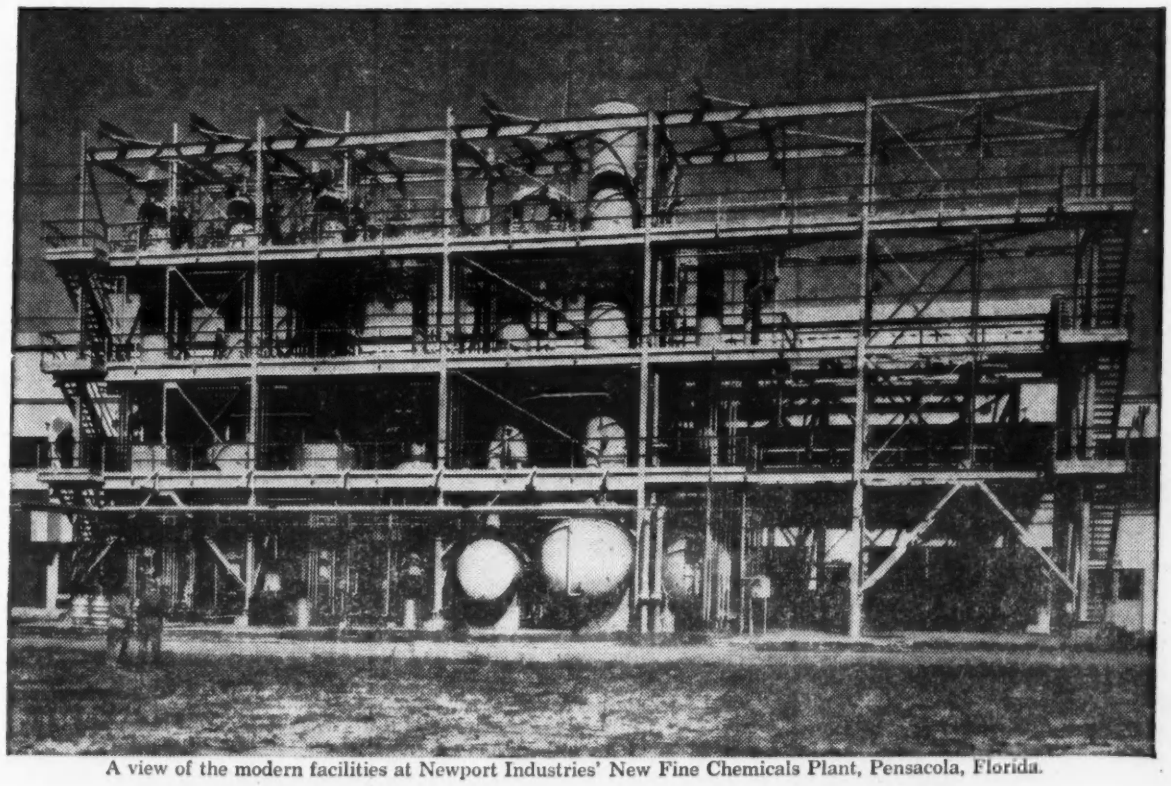
Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
tanks .....lb. .17½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.lb. .20 - .22½
tanks .....lb. .17½- —
Single-dist., dms.....lb. .18¾- .21¼
tanks .....lb. .16¼- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms.....lb. .19½- .20
Oleostearine, dms. .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs ..... lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs..... lb. .22 - .50
Olibanum oil, bots..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots. ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 3.00 Nom.
Edible, Tunisian, dms., same basis. gal. 2.75 - 2.80
Olivine, crude, works .....ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works .....ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works .....ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns .....oz.19.20 - 19.45
USP, gran. cns. .....oz.21.65 - 21.90
powd., cns .....oz.21.65 - 21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. dms lb. No stocks,
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .55 - .60
Messina, cns ..... lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms ... lb 2.50 - 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb.65.00 - 120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .45 - .60
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

From Heyden Newport



A view of the modern facilities at Newport Industries' New Fine Chemicals Plant, Pensacola, Florida.

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Origanum oil, Spanish, cns ..... lb 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb .68 - —
Verona, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, refd., pure ..... lb. .80 - .81
tech. ..... lb. .74 - .75
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .16½-
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb .16¾-
bbls., smaller lots, works ... lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms ..... lb. .15 - .16
Palm oil, acids, dist., dms ..... lb. .16¼- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb 6.50 - —
Papain, USP, African bots .... lb 6.00 - —
USP, Ceylon, bots. ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs ..... lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
120°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0885- —
132°-134°F. ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13¼- .14¼
91% powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., ... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd.... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .53
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works . lb. 1.3395- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulpnonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb 6.00 - —
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 - —

Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.48.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .14¼- .14½
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .20¼- .20½
tanks ..... lb. .18¼- —
Pectin, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000.000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000.000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000 000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb 2.75 - 3.50
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .28½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs ... lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs ... lb. .34 - —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. ..... lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. ..... lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
White, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb 4.75 - 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb 5.25 - 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld ... lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls, frt alld ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb 3.00 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05¼- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. .. lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04¼- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05⅝- —
snow white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06⅛- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy .. lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04¼- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .19½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine, drench, fib. dms., t.l., frt. adjusted lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis .. lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis .... lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works ... lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots, works..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Purif., bots., works ..... lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .25½- .28
Pale, nubs, bgs ..... lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs ..... lb. .23½- .26
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works ..... lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosphite, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.16½- —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56½- —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21½- —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.21½- —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21½- —

Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.92 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works, E. frt equald. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0850- .0875
tanks, works ..... lb. .0640- —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis.lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis ... lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, water dispersable,, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 - —

Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated, bbls. ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF ..... lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works .... lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls ..... lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. ..... lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. ..... lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. .... lb. 4.25 - 8.00
Pimento leaf oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.05 - —
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .14¼- —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York. lb. .176 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.05 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York. gal. 1.15 - —
Refd., dms. incl., l.c.l., works gal. .92 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.02 - —
Pink root, bls. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., minimum frt. alld..... lb. 2.84 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 2.88 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots ... lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 3.70 - 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz.88.00 -95.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms .. lb.15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .28 - —
Iranian, ... lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .27½- —
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms .... lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .41 - .43
NF, imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- .12⅛
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms... lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.ton.27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50¼
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .40½- .41⅛
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works.lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.62 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.... lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works ..... unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price.. unit-ton. .36 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price ton.26.25 - —
bgs., c.l., works July forward ton.27.45 - —
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots ...100 lbs.17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots .. 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots ...100 lbs.11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .31
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse..ton.302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.307.00 - —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .19 - .20

Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼ - .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17 80 - —
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .762 - .835
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K.O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward, unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .18½ - —
powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .84 - .94
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾ - —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½ - —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½ - .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .093 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .20¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 53.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo 53.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾ - .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton 38.00 - —
fine, bgs ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
Purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram .29½ - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, shavings, white, China, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pyroxylin scrap, unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½ - .17
Clarif., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼ - .08½
Quebracho extract, clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra lb. .107429 —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .70½ - .71½
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½ - —
Quinine hydrochloride cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .26 - .32
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

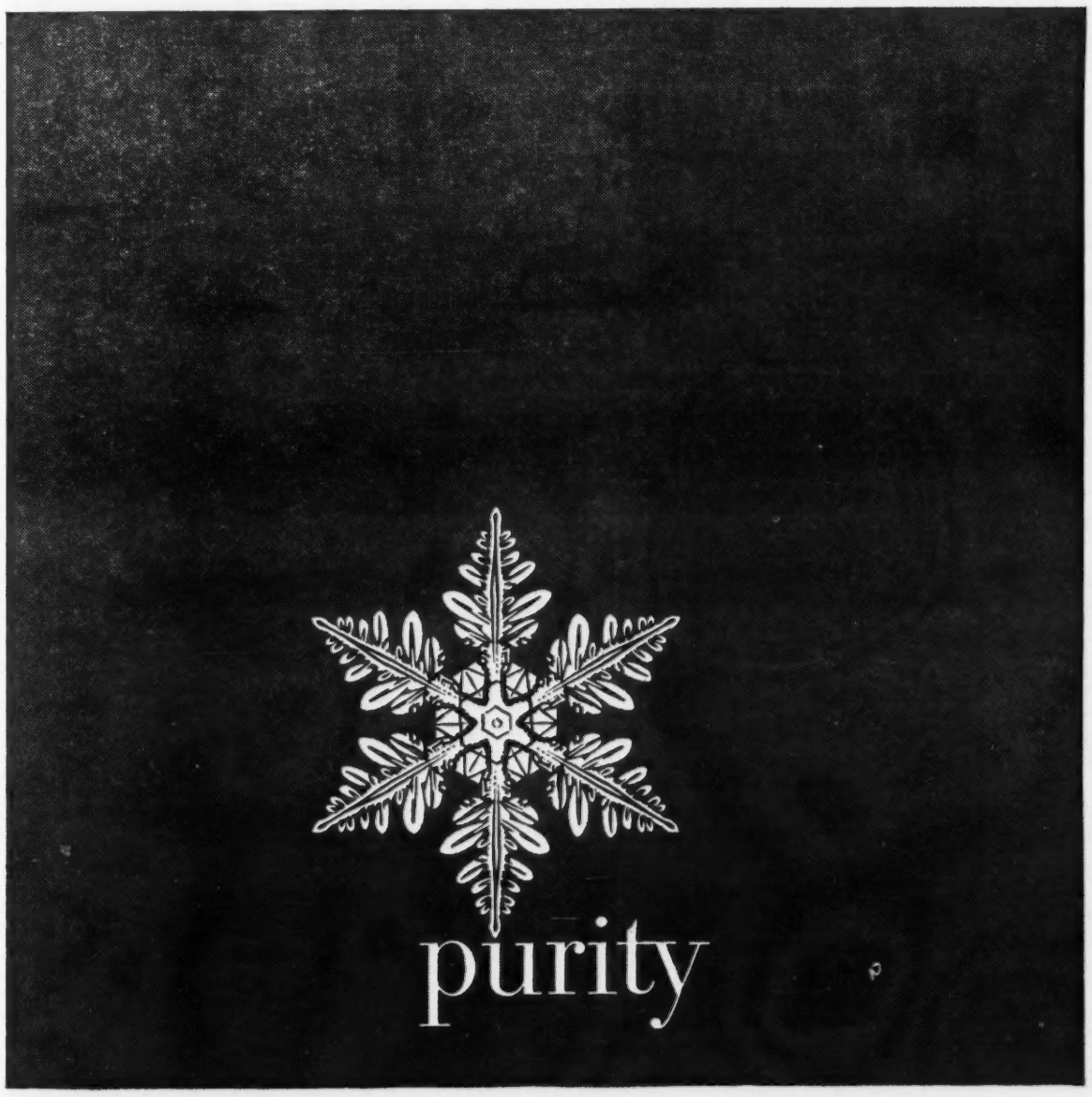
R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .18¾ - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.73 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .33 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.70 - 2.00
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.23
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb 32.00 - 36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots. dlvd. kilo 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - .15¼
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.00 - 47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .70
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —



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Rottenstone—Sodium Chloroacetate

Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J.-N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
fib dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.17.50 - —
fib dms., 1 kilo kilo.18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd. bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

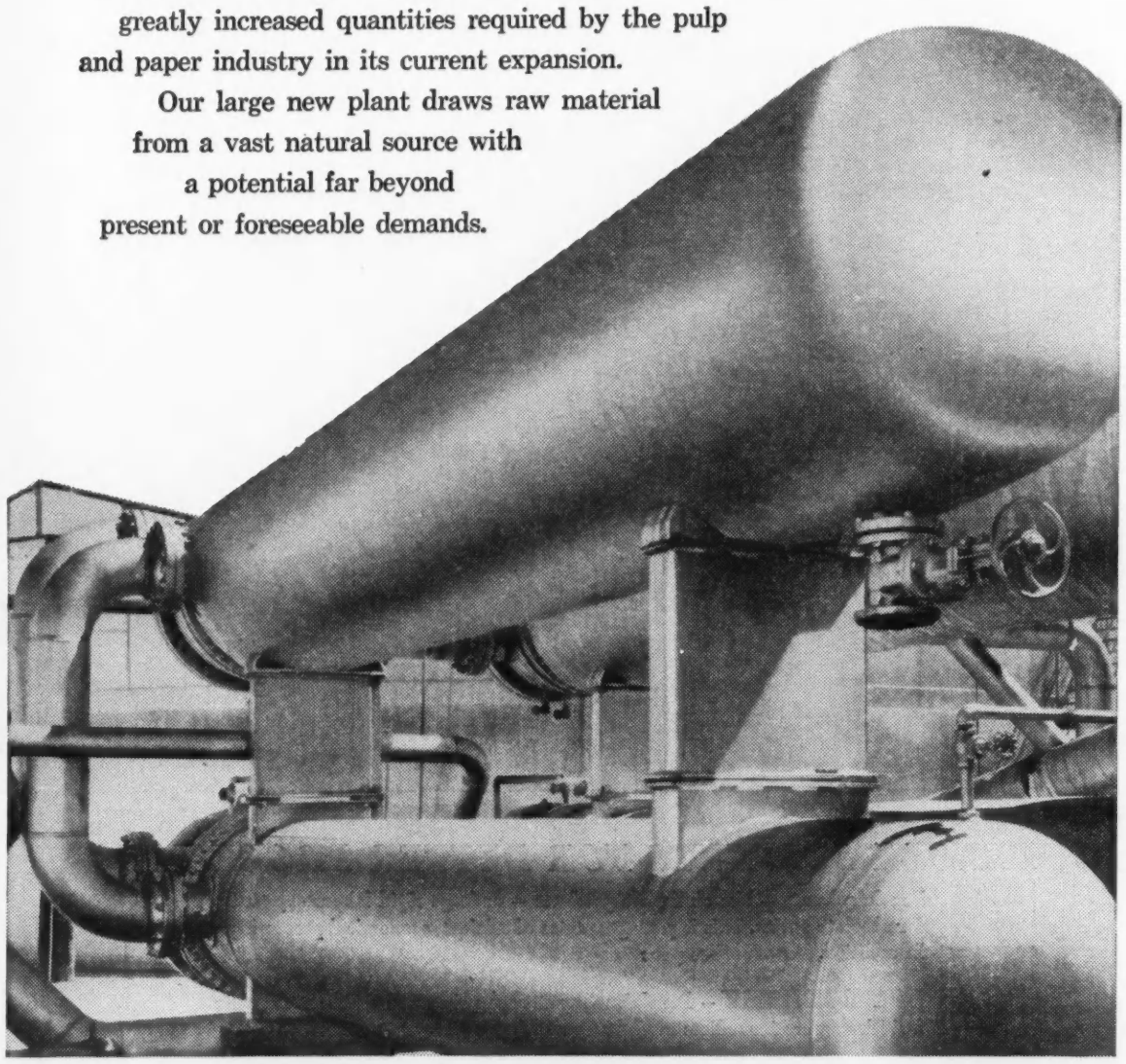
S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb .30 - .32
Powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.85 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.30.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. .44 - —
Spanish, cns. lb 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs or more lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
USP cryst., 200 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53 - —
100 lb. fib. dms. 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55 - —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.07 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.11.50 -15.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.50 -16.50
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd lb 12.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .21½- —
Indian, nat., bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .34
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. .. Troy oz. .90¼- —
Silver cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .86⅜- —
fib. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .86¾- —
fib. dms., 500-oz. lots oz. .86⅞- —
fib. dms., 100-oz. lots oz. .87⅛- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .61⅞- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .63⅛- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64⅛- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb. No stocks.
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .45 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .45 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14⅛
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14⅛
Soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots gram. .0135- —
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .46 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works. lb. .40 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10¼
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —

SALT CAKE is a primary West End product and we have the production capacity to meet your needs

At West End, salt cake is a prime product... not a by-product... and is being produced in the greatly increased quantities required by the pulp and paper industry in its current expansion.

Our large new plant draws raw material from a vast natural source with a potential far beyond present or foreseeable demands.



WEST END

West End Chemical Company

DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

July ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1957

Shredded Polyethylene Protects Electronic Brains

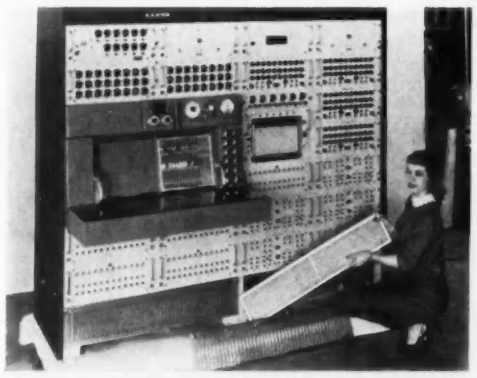
Special Form Supplied by U.S.I.

A self-charging electrostatic air cleaner, made of shredded polyethylene encased in a metal holder, protects the Goodyear Electronic Differential Analyzer (GEDA) from air-borne particles.

Shredded to present a large surface area to the air stream and to cause pronounced turbulence, the polyethylene generates an electrostatic charge which captures and holds dust, smoke and even pollen. Thus the air needed for ventilation in the electronic brain is free from the extraneous particles which might otherwise harm sensitive circuits.

These filters withstand air temperatures up to 212°F and are inert to chemicals normally encountered in industrial atmospheres. A special U.S.I. PETROTHENE® polyethylene resin is used, and is supplied in a form ready to be shredded instead of in the usual pellet form.

This particular polyethylene application is an example of how U.S.I.'s policy of tailor-making resins works in practice.



Secretary holds one of self-charging electrostatic air cleaners which protects analyzer.

Radiation Causes Decrease In Ability of Body to Absorb Methionine

New research indicates that the ability of experimental animals to make use of the essential sulfur amino acid, methionine, is impaired when the methionine is administered after exposure to radiation.

In the experiments, radiation from an X-ray source impaired the motor function of the digestive tract, causing delay in emptying the stomach and an increased rate of progression through the digestive tract. The progress of the methionine in the digestive tract of both the experimental and control animals was determined by tracer technique using methionine containing radioactive sulfur (S^{35}). Delayed absorption of methionine into the damaged tissues is thought to aggravate the digestive malfunctioning.

Previous research has shown that methionine given before exposure is effective in protecting against tissue damage caused by radiation. (U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS, Sept.-Oct., 1955.) These new findings indicate that methionine's action is largely protective rather than curative.

New Products, Packages Made 1956 Aerosol Industry's Biggest Year

Aerosol Hair Lacquers Become Sales Leader, CSMA Figures Show; New Glass and Plastic Aerosols Aided Industry's Growth

Results of the annual survey of the aerosol industry by the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Assn. show that 1956 was the biggest year yet for the 10-year-old industry. Unit sales were 320 million units, an increase of 33% over 1955, and 73% more than the 185 million units turned out in 1954.

Contributing to the upswing was the sharp sales rise of aerosol hair sprays. A relative newcomer to the field, hair sprays have even outdistanced insecticides in the race for top sales spot.

In the category of "Hair Lacquers", CSMA reported 1956 sales of nearly 80 million units. This figure is 25% of total sales for the industry.

Indications of the forward strides made by aerosols in the hair spray field had been apparent for some time; the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Dept. reported that last year 2,541,000 wine-gallons of alcohol went into hair and scalp preparations. This compares with 1,682,000 gallons for 1955, an increase of 51%.

While much of this alcohol went into hair and scalp preparations other than aerosol-packaged sprays and lacquers, it had been evident to industry observers that the aerosol market accounted for the bigger share of the gain.

New Packages Big Sales Factor

Influencing the upsurge in aerosol sales are such comparatively recent packaging innovations as the glass aerosol. Shampoos, perfumes, colognes, deodorants, suntan oil and other toilet preparations are now available in packages that combine the eye appeal of transparency with the convenience of the pushbutton dispenser.

In many cases, the desired safety factor is achieved by encasing the glass container in an attractive outer container molded of polyethylene. This plastic is also used almost exclusively for aerosol valves.

Thus, two U.S.I. products, ethyl alcohol and polyethylene, have played an important role in the phenomenal growth of the aerosol in-

MORE

A variety of container designs has helped build the aerosol industry to its present strength.

U.S.I. Offers New Brochure On Zirconium and Hafnium

A new technical brochure which describes application and fabricating techniques for zirconium and hafnium has just been published by U.S.I.

In 12 pages, "Zirconium and Hafnium" provides technically minded readers with up-to-date information on properties, fabrication and uses in the nuclear and chemical processing industries. The brochure may be obtained by writing to U.S.I. at 99 Park Avenue, N. Y.

New Dibasic Acid Yields Water-White, Monomeric, Low-Temp Plasticizer

Hazen color tests on three monomeric, low-temperature vinyl plasticizers made with three different aliphatic dibasic acids and the same alcohol reveal that "U.S.I. ISOSEBACIC"® acid imparts by far the least color. A plasticizer made from synthetically produced ISOSEBACIC acid gave the low color reading of 150. Plasticizers made from the other dibasic acids, both derived from vegetable or animal oils, showed higher color. One gave a reading of 175 and the other was so dark as to be beyond the Hazen color scale.

"U.S.I. ISOSEBACIC" acid, a unique synthetic acid mixture of three C_{10} dibasic acids (2-ethyl suberic acid, 2,5-diethyl adipic acid and sebacic acid), not only permits production of esters of very light color, but also imparts to end products excellent low temperature flexibility and non-volatility characteristics expected of a material of this chain length. Isosebacate esters can be made at much lower cost than the corresponding normal sebacate esters.

"U.S.I. ISOSEBACIC" acid also shows promise as an intermediate for polyurethanes, nylon, polyesters, and high-temperature jet lubricants.

Sodium Dispersions Can Now Be Made Continuously

A new process for the continuous production of sodium dispersions has been developed and tested by the U.S.I. Research Department. For many processes, continuous preparation can provide higher production rates than conventional batch preparation.

MORE

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

July ★ ★ 1957

CONTINUED Sodium Dispersions

The design—including suggested equipment and procedures — is available to processors who are experimenting with the use of sodium dispersions on a production basis.

Details are given in a new U.S.I. brochure, "Sodium Dispersions." Pertinent up-to-date information is included on all aspects of sodium dispersion technology. A copy is available on request. Detailed design information for a particular continuous sodium dispersion set-up can be developed by working with U.S.I.'s technical service engineers.

CONTINUED Aerosols

dustry. Anhydrous ethyl alcohol is virtually a universal ingredient in hair aerosol formulations, and is widely used in other cosmetics now sold in aerosol form. Polyethylene, as already noted, is an important packaging component. U.S.I. provides nationwide distribution of these products, and technical assistance on their use.

Further Advances Seen

Aerosol industry leaders predict a continued rise in the sales curve. One of the largest makers of propellants forecast recently that unit sales of aerosols may well reach 600 million units by 1960.

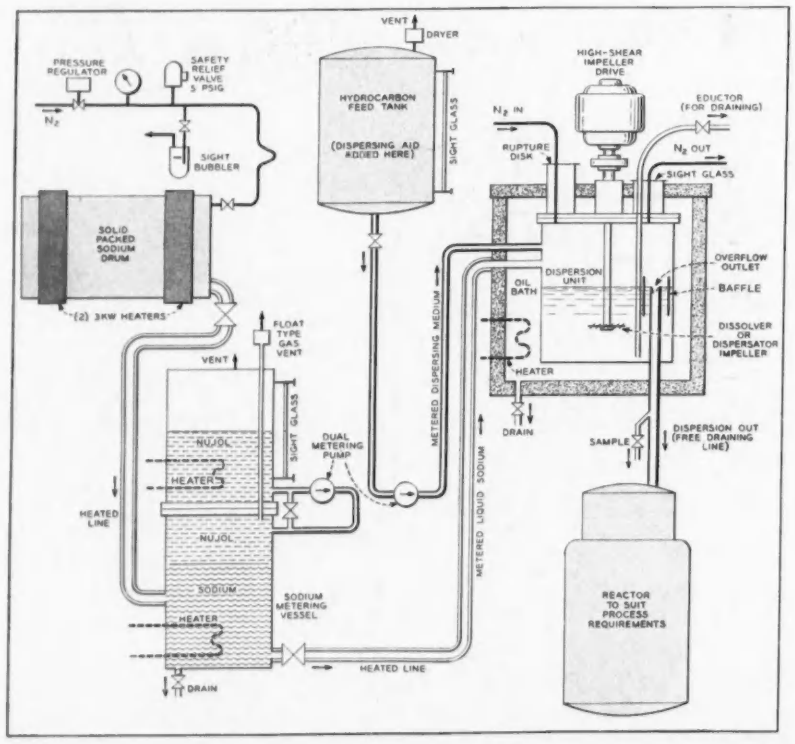

Diagram of the layout recently developed by the U.S.I. Research Department for continuous preparation of sodium dispersions . . . a new method in which sodium and an inert hydrocarbon dispersing medium are continuously pumped into a preparation tank, agitated to the desired particle size, and the finished dispersion discharged at an equal rate.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U. S. I.

A solvent synergist has been developed to upgrade general purpose cleaners. Said to be compatible with numerous solvents, to emulsify insolubles in water, and to be useable alone with water. Low in corrosive properties, volatiles, odor and cost. **No. 1250**

Flat non-curl photoprints now can be produced with a new chemical stabilizer, its manufacturer claims. Prints are said to show improved retouching properties, pliability and high gloss. **No. 1251**

Sodium amide dispersed in xylene now is available in 1, 2 and 5 lb. cans. Commercial production is reported planned, with concentrations of 50% solids or lower. Carriers such as xylene, benzene and toluene will be utilized. **No. 1252**

Polyethylene dropper bottles with close control of flow rate and drop size now are offered. Squeeze operated, they are said to be contamination proof and to eliminate need for bulb fitments. **No. 1253**

The chemistry of hydrocarbon petrochemicals and derivatives is the subject of a new book which can be purchased. Preparation, reaction, catalysts, equipment, new theory and developments are covered. **No. 1254**

A mold release for polyethylene, reported to be a relatively inactive parting agent, has been designed to cut down the stress crazing experienced in using some silicone releases. **No. 1255**

New precision splitters for sampling accuracy have been developed. For assay and microscopic work, they feature multiple chutes down to ⅛" wide, machined parts, elimination of traps. **No. 1256**

Beta Caryophyllene heads several sesquiterpene fractions now offered in commercial quantities by a major producer. Purity of fractions is said to range between 90% and crude. **No. 1257**

Automatic freeze-drying laboratory equipment, new type tray dryers, faster manifold-type freeze-dryers, and combination units are detailed in a brochure just published. **No. 1258**

Corrosion control in industrial and marine applications is the aim of a new system of primer and finish surface coatings based on polyamide reacted epoxy resins. Advantages claimed: adherence over wet surfaces, no under-film creep, toughness. **No. 1259**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS

Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol): Specially denatured — all regular and anhydrous formulas. Completely denatured — All regular formulas for industrial use, anti-freeze. Pure alcohol—USP 190°—Absolute, N.F., taxfree, taxpaid.
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol): Latent solvent for nitrocellulose, solvent for ethyl cellulose, many resins, many syntheses.
Amyl Alcohol, Refined: Fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals.
Fusel Oil, Refined: Blend of amyl alcohols refined by chemical treatment, distillation.
Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents: SOLOX® — General-purpose. FILMEX® — Special, authorized for certain industries. ANSOL® M — Anhydrous, special blend for lacquers, resins, etc. ANSOL® PR—Anhydrous, special blend with higher ester content and solvency for lacquers, resins, etc.

OTHER PRODUCTS

PETROTHENE® Polyethylene Resins
Inorganic Chemicals: Sodium, Chlorine, Caustic Soda, Sodium Peroxide, Sodium Sulfate, Sulfuric Acid, Phosphatic Fertilizer Solution (Wet Process Phosphoric Acid) Ammonia, Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, Ammonium Nitrate. Zirconium Oxide, Zirconium Tetrachloride, Hafnium Oxide, Hafnium Tetrachloride.
Esters, Ethers and Ketones: Normal Butyl Acetate, Dibutyl Phthalate, Diethyl Carbonate, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Acetate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone, Diatol®.
Intermediates and Fine Chemicals: Acetoacetarylides, Dimethyl Hydrazine, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Chloride, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, U.S.I. ISOSEBACIC® Acid, Methyl Hydrazine, Sodium Ethylate Solution, Triethyl Aluminum, Trimethyl Aluminum, Urethan USP (Ethyl Carbamate).
Animal Feed Products: Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride Products, Curbay B-G® 80, Special Liquid Curbay®, DL-Methionine, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Concentrates, Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements, Vacatone® 40, Vitamin D_3, E and K_3 Products, Antitoxidant (BHT) Products, U.S.I. Permadry Products (Sealed-in Vitamin A), Special Mixes.
Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Riboflavin USP, Urethan USP, Intermediates.
Metals: Titanium, Zirconium and Hafnium Sponge and Platelets, and Oxide.

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Division of National Distillers and Chemical Corporation
99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms..... lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms ..... lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb. lots.. lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots.lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works .. lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms .. lb. .80 - .83
Tech., dms. ..... lb. .35 - —
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works, lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .24½- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.ton.87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse . ton.143.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse.ton.148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works.ton.204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse .... ton.242.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton.247.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 6.55 - 8.55
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works. frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works. frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls..... lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.43.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis .... ton.44.50 - —
Sodium nitrate, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.50 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works, 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 7.52½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms .... lb. .78 - .80
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 . 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 . 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 3 . 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 4 . 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works .... ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .618 - .678
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms .....lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis .ton.120.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .06½- —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .06 - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms.... lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite). lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works..... lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works....lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .38 - —

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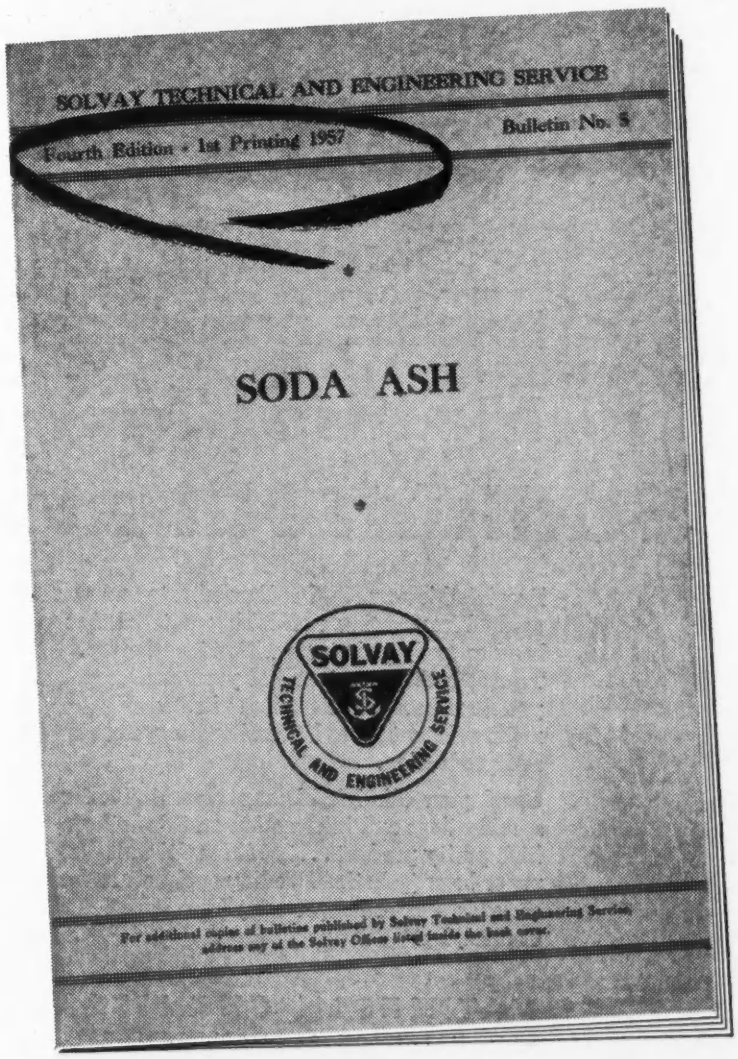
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Sodium Titanate—Sulfur

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-292° F. b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .215 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City.....gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p. tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .35 - —
320°-360°, b.r. 10°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. 37°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey....gal .27 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 352°-413°F. b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston, gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .425 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
Sorbitol soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works..... lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqeous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works.lb. .17 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.44.00 -44.50

Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .11¾- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .1630- .16375
tanks .....lb. .1430- —
clarified, dms.....lb. .1600- .16125
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
salad, dms.....lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19½- .22
tanks .....lb. .17 - —
Single-distilled, dms.....lb. .18¼- .20¾
tanks .....lb. .15¾- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works .... lb. .05 - .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. ..... oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls... oz. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. ..... lb. .1725- .1750
tanks .....lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs ..... lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs..... lb. .32 - .36
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. .....lb. 2.10 - 3.50
Squill, white, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. ... lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .776 - .786
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E .. lb. 1.04 - 1.05
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .977 - 1.471
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works .. lb. .84⅝- .85⅝
Stannous sulfate, dms., works .. lb. 1.033 - 1.053
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.59 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
ex whse, New York.. lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .15½- .16
Starch, wheat, bgs. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs....lb. .15¾- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .17¾
Triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, cast coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .20 - —
Chicago .....gal. .299 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax.....gal. .199 - —
Newark .....gal. .19 - —
New York .....gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk .. gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works..... lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works..... lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.40 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms .. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots ..... oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
Syn. rubber grade, 99%, bulk, contract..lb. .12 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works.....lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot..... lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms....kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms...kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms..kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms.....kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms....kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms..kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms..kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms.....kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works..100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms..kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms..kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
powd., dms.....kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline veterinary, dms..kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins..kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms..kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms..kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo. 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls, mines.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines. long-ton.26.50 - —

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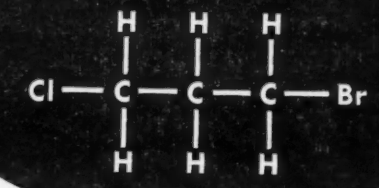
Sulfur, crude, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 • —
bulk, dom. and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 • —
bulk, imp., Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 25.00 • —
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.10 • —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.35 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.05 • —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 • —
Rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
Rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. 100 lbs. 2.75 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.20 • —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 • —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 • .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 • —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 • —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 • —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
tanks, works ton 18.60 • —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.23 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 • 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 • —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 • —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 • —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 • —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 • —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 • —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton 130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton .90 • .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .90 • .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 • —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.25 • 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.30 • 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 • —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 • —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 41.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton 31.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 34.00 • —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton 38.00 • —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 37.00 • —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 • .08½
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 • .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 • .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton 30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .12⅝- .12¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼- .08⅜
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¾- .09⅞
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- .07⅞
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 • .08⅛
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- .08
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅜- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09⅜- .10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .14¾- .17¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 • 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk, unit-ton 5.00 • —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton 5.75 • —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 • 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 • 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 • —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 • 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12½- .13½
Siamese, AAA, same basis lb. .08 • .09
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 • —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .49 • —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 • —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 • —
Imp., bgs. lb. .36 • .40
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 • —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 • —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 • .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 • .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 • .75
Prime, dms. lb. .55 • .70
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 • 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .70 • —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram .68 • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 • .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 • —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36¼- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .35 • —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 • —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .35 • —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, pots. dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 • —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 • —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 • —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 • —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo. 40.00 • —
USP, ampule grade fib. dms. kilo. 42.00 • —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 40.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 • —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 • —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 • —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 • —
Thiourea, tech. bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 • —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 • —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms lb. 1.45 • 1.75
white, cns. lb. 1.70 • 2.00
Tech., white, cns lb. .40 • 1.63
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.60 • 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 • —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. .97¼- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —

For a versatile, multipurpose intermediate

try TMCB



1-Bromo-3-chloropropane
(Trimethylene Chlorobromide; TMCB)

TRIMETHYLENE CHLOROBROMIDE IS UNMATCHED as a versatile and reactive intermediate for the formation of long-chain aliphatic hydrocarbon derivatives, and it offers many possibilities for substitution reactions. It can be cyclized and is thus effectively employed in the manufacture of anaesthetic grade cyclopropane.

The 3-carbon chain is readily extended by replacement of the bromine atom in reactions with cyanides, Grignard reagents, various amines, metal alkylates and similar groups. This results in chloropropyl compounds such as:

Chloropropyl cyanide
Chloropropyl quaternary ammonium bromide
Chloropropyl dialkyl amines

The chlorine atom can be left intact for further reactions by which symmetrical or unsymmetrical substituted propanes are formed.

TMCB is clear, colorless liquid — pure and highly stable. The boiling range is 2°C. maximum.

Michigan Chemical Corporation is your dependable source of supply for this and other intermediates. TMCB is available promptly in small quantities for experimental purposes, in 700-pound nonreturnable drums, and in 50,000 pound tank-car lots.

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BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
bgs., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5 ton lots, same basis ton.142.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ton.147.50 - —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .09½- —
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld lb. 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.134.20 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 - 32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham, dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .32 - .35
Detroit, Mich gal. .32 - .35
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .34 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .34 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.40
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works. frt adjusted lb. .40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
tanks same basis. lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. 45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l., t.l., works, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Tripropylene phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .25¾
tanks, New York lb. .23¾- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .23 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.60 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF cns., dms lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls. same basis. lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey-type, bgs. c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E., ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .10 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.95.00 Nom.
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 -77.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10½- .10¾
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lbs. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
tins, smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cs. lb. 9.75 -10.00
Java, cns. lb.18.50 -20.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U.S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms. works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
[illegible]uene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Viosteral in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75- —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
bls., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
bls., 5-24-lb. lots, cns., New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.75.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .27 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .34 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .35 - —
Xylenol cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., works, l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45-47°C., m.p., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .212 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .6 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually, For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 -25.00
Bourbon, extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .29½- .33½
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —

Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.46	.53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.23	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 83-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

GR-S Rubber

—*Continued from page 5*

therefore, that 1956 showed no preemption of growth opportunity by industry leaders which might restrict the freedom of others to expand."

The report noted that facilities for butadiene manufacture increased 20 percent over capacity existing at the time of sale of the plants to private owners, and by the end of 1957 current plants will increase it another 51 percent.

Expansion Will Meet Needs

"Here, as in GR-S, the health indication is that expansion of capacity will meet growing market demands," the Attorney General said. "Three new producers are expected to enter the industry in 1957 with new facilities, promising more vigorous competition in the near future. This also indicates that there are so far no artificial barriers to the entry of new producers."

The report found that developments in the field of butyl rubber early this year "were more encouraging" from the anti-trust viewpoint. It noted that a new producer, Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., plans to build at plant at Lake Charles, La., costing between $17 and $20 million with an initial capacity of 30,000 long tons a year to be expanded ultimately to $45,000 tons. Initial production is expected before January, 1959. The potential entry of this new producer, the department remarked, promises competition in the manufacture and sale of butyl rubber for the first time.

Mr. Brownell also noted that small business felt that the performance of the synthetic rubber industry in 1956 was satisfactory. The small business enterprises in the rubber fabricating industry generally believed supplies of GR-S were adequate for their needs. The small companies sampled, the report said, stated that they had obtained a fair share of synthetic rubber at fair prices, and that the producers' rivalry for their business had increased.

On the other side of the ledger, the department said it found some developments which appeared less favorable to the growth of competition. Of these, the most important was the persistent stability and uniformity of GR-S prices, evidencing an incomplete development of competition, it was stated.

'Unresponsive' to Change

In the entire period of private ownership, GR-S prices have been relatively unresponsive to changes in market conditions, the report said. And the only price movement, that in June, 1956, appeared to have been more of a readjustment in the general price structure by producers than a response to softening in demand.

"While price rigidity and price uniformity may be among the characteristics of a market not effectively competitive," Mr. Brownell said, "there have here been some indications of rivalry based on service, quality and similar inducements. In any event, the full effect of the expansion of capacity on this industry has not yet become apparent.

"The west coast market still gives rise to some concern. It was originally hoped that other producers of GR-S would compete with Shell in the west coast market. So far, however, only Phillips has adopted competitive prices for this area. This lack of effective effort by other producers to compete on the west coast limits the alternatives open to rubber consumers there.

"Similarly, small business' share in the industry may yet give rise to concern. So far, its needs have been met. However, the small business commitments of the producers may be held relatively stable while the capacity and production of the industry rises. This would mean a diminishing of the relative share of small business, hardly in accord with the objectives of the disposal act. However, this development is not fully manifest and, at this stage, may be only a matter of speculative concern.

"In sum, the synthetic rubber industry gives indications that a fully competitive status is slowly emerging, although there remain some factors of concern. On balance, however, I believe that the 1956 developments in this industry on the whole reflect a favorable progress toward the ultimate goal of the disposal act, development of a 'free, competitive, synthetic rubber industry.'"

USP Revision

—*Continued from page 7*

with the objective of having the revised text appear in the first batch of galley proof due to issue this fall. Although the general tests section of the Pharmacopeia was revised extensively for USP XV, the currently official revision, the proofs had had to be considered along with those of the monographs section being distributed in 1954.

By starting with proofs of the general tests section, Dr. Miller anticipates that the committee of revision will receive more suggestions at the galley proof stage so that fewer changes will be required later in the page proofs. At the same time, advance distribution of galley proof on general tests will leave more time for reviewing monograph galley proof, which will begin to appear in the first quarter of 1958.

BATCH CONTROL ANALYSIS
(Please attach to batch record)

Date ____ Product ____ Batch ____

Test	Preliminary			Final	
Aluminum					
Barium					
Lead					
Lithium					
Lithium Hydroxy					
Calcium					
Magnesium					
Sodium					
Cadmium					
Zinc					
% Metal					
Color					
Clarity					
Acid No.					
Sp gr.					
Moisture					
Ash					
Acetone extr.					
Fineness					
Sedimentation					
Soft. pt.					
Bulking					

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Eunice, New Mexico: Carbon Black
Chicago, Illinois: Stearates, Esters, Driers, Vinyl Stabilizers, Plasticizers, Emulsifiers, Mastics, Organic Chemicals
Witco, Texas: Carbon Black, Hydrocarbons
Ponca City, Oklahoma: Oil Blacks
Los Angeles, California: Stearates, Esters, Driers
Droitwich, England: Rubber Latex

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Incorporating Drug Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone REctor 2-9820 Cable Address: Reporter New York

Volume 172 **July 8, 1957** **No. 2**

Looking into Crude Oil Importing

In their steadily progressing adoption of investigating as a major—even primary — functioning, the legislative and executive branches of the federal government attribute its alleged necessity to the assurance of the national security. The variety of connotations of that term which must be drawn from their professed objectives and their procedures is most expansive and confusing. It is little, if any, wonder that the supreme court should find reason to subject federal investigating to a degree of limitation, however difficult it may be to make the permitted procedure effective under many of the circumstances that will have to be met.

The confusion which must attend such a situation can be expected to be more than usually evident in the proceedings—and the findings—of the latest investigating project, which has a new character and caliber. That is the one for which the President about a fortnight ago created a special committee, composed of members of his cabinet which is to investigate—and assumably to determine — whether crude petroleum is being imported to such an extent as to "threaten to impair the national security," a condition the existence of which the President had said some two months earlier it appeared reasonable to suspect.

The top-echelon executive investigating committee is composed of the heads of the Commerce, Defense, Interior, Labor, State, and Treasury departments, the Secretary of Commerce being its chairman. It is difficult to conceive why there is no recognition of the welfare department: welfare, especially that of the general public, is really basic to national security, whatever may be the incident concept of that term.

It is earnestly to be desired and urged that those who are to probe the relations of petroleum imports to the national security give most serious consideration to the President's request that they "view the national security in its broadest terms and seek to balance such general factors as our long-term requirements for crude oil, as well as the military, economic, and diplomatic considerations involved in obtaining crude oil from various foreign areas." In the first place, they should read, study, and digest the recently completed 807-page report of the Commission on Government Security. They should get and take the advice of economists adequately qualified in all three areas of the economy—commercial, political, and social—because all three are basically involved in the problem with which they have to do. It is encouraging for those who wish that problem to be properly dealt with that the especially qualified public servant who resigned as under Secretary of State about five months ago has been recalled to the department as a consultant on oil and other matters. He can help very desirably in the probing of oil imports. And the consuming public has much to tell which the probers would find quite logically informative.

Even the commercial economic factors of the importing of crude oil are not wholly, or even mostly, in areas of domestic oil production. US buying of oil in foreign countries is a most important contributor to the providing of dollar resources for the buying by those countries of the products of all US industries.

It will be most important and essential that the probers of oil importing in their consideration of "our long-term requirements for crude oil" give due consideration to the wisdom of conserving the oil resources of this country for that long term, especially for emergencies. The complaints of certain segments of domestic oil producers that importing discourages exploration for new wells must be taken with due recognition of the fact that there are already too many oilwells in this country. What is really needed for the long term is the locating of new deposits, but not their development—or exhaustion. It is not beyond practicability that the locating of such standby reserves would be a desirable and beneficial governmental undertaking. Evaluated in terms of work by the navy with relation to oil shale, such a project could be expected to prove well worthwhile. It might well be supplemented with some sort of an "oil-bank" program encompassing privately discovered deposits.

There has as yet been no indication of the manner or the extent in which business as a whole may be asked to assist in the study of oil importing. It should have more than a minor or secondary role in the undertaking, because of the expansiveness of the commercial economic factors involved in what is a greatly potential presentation of the problem of trade or aid as a factor of governmental policy in domestic, as well as international, relations.

Business Life-Saver Quits

Government's biggest participation in business which should be privately operated has come to an end. Nobody speaking for free enterprise and such things ever condemned that governmental interloping. For one thing, it was not competitive with private enterprise—there was no private enterprise to compete with. It was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established in 1932 to hand government financial assistance to business grimly struggling to get and keep its head above the waters of the deluge caused by the bursting of the boom of the 'twenties.

Starting out with loans of a billion and a half dollars in its first year, RFC became a big banker for the nation's business, banks, and building, handing out more generously than has ever been customary in banking about fifty billion dollars during its quarter-century of existence. At its passing, June 30, it still had about $80,000,000 in unliquidated loans and securities. Those "holdings" have been transferred to some of the still-existing side-businesses of federal governing, mainly those having to do with housing, farming, and small business. It is apparent that the agency in the last-named area is going to hang on for some time; although intellectual leadership in small business cannot see any reason for its continued existence. It is their position that small business should be on its own; that it does not want to get wrapped up in all sorts of helpings and find itself in the position of farming—unable to do what it would like to do to maintain its well-recognized and generally satisfactory position in the business world, to strive of its own ability to expand in useful service, if not in physical stature—and not, as some see in the purpose behind bids for governmental boosting, merely to grow fat financially.

Of course, those thinkers are successors of the leaders of business of all sizes who, with recollections of a recovery that had been necessary about two decades earlier, could not see why government had to be called in as a life-saver in the bust of late 1929. There was the same kind of thinking about business's muffing of the big opportunity for self-salvation which was presented under a governmental disguise by way of NRA. There is room—and reason—for a goodly measure of thinking — and acting — along those lines today.

To Sell to Western Europe

In both business and governmental circles where consideration is being given to the effects of the establishment of a common market by a number of western European nations upon US sales in the constituent countries, there is a growing belief that impairment of such trade relations can be substantially guarded against by this country's becoming a member of the Organization for Trade Cooperation. A communication to that effect was sent to President Eisenhower a short time ago by the chairman of the US council of the International Chamber of Commerce. A similar view was expressed by the under Secretary of Commerce a short time later in a talk to a business gathering in Chicago.

Apparently congress does not know what to do about the pending OTC bill. It would seem also that US business does not know what to tell it to do. There is a deal of pertinent truth in the statement some weeks ago by officials of the Committee for a National Trade Policy in a conference concerned with the lack of congressional action on OTC: "It has been said for years that business leaders in the ranks of international trade were never ready to get into the trenches and fight, as were the protectionists."

Information has not been made available as to what, if anything, the Committee for Reciprocity Information got in the way of business views, suggestions, or anything else at its recently held public hearings on GATT and OTC. The same group, functioning as the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, has earnestly requested interested persons to give it their views with regard to an arrangement for a new period in which GATT article 28 would be invoked only under special circumstances. At their regular business session in October, the GATT contracting parties will consider the extending beyond January 1, 1958, of the period of the application of article 28, which continues tariff concessions without modification except under special circumstances.

It must be recognized that GATT will have much to do with the nature of the foreign trade of the members of the common market group of western European nations. It must be recognized that OTC will have much to do with the administration and operation of GATT. US business leaders, whatever may be their concern with international trade, would do well to get fully acquainted with the attitude and expressions of the US council of the International Chamber of Commerce in that connection, and then let the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements know what they have come to think in the matter.

Washington Talks It Over

Department of Labor, at NSF Request, to Gather Data On Chemical Research and Development Programs.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Representatives of the Department of Labor will be contacting the members of the chemical industry, at the request of the National Science Foundation, shortly for data on their research and development programs. It is part of a new survey being made to provide up-to-date information on research personnel and spending for research in all industries.

The most recent comprehensive data on industrial research comes from a 1953-54 survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the foundation. It is thought, however, that because the security and welfare of the country depends so heavily on the advancement of scientic knowledge, these figures are outdated and must be put on a more current basis.

The new questionnaire survey, like the preceding one, will provide information on employment of scientists and engineers in research and other activities, on the cost of research performed by companies themselves, and on the amount spent by companies to purchase research conducted elsewhere—for example, by universities and research institutes.

Bills That Bear Watching

Several bills are pending in congress that bear watching by the chemical and allied industries. They have the salutary aim of placing a brighter spotlight of publicity on the operations of government agencies for public appraisal, but in so doing they could destroy the pattern of confidentiality that has been established between the agencies and industry.

The bills are HR 2767 and HR 7174, both by Rep. John E. Moss of California, chairman of a house government operations subcommittee, who has been exceedingly critical of the too free use of the "confidential" and "secret" stamps.

The first bill amends section 161 of the revised statutes to provide that "this section does not authorize withholding information from the public or limiting the availability of records to the public." The other is a longer bill dealing with public records and what must be published.

The chemical and drug industries are probably as close to the government as any other industries. They are called upon, as regulated industries, to supply a great amount of information to the agencies, much of it of a confidential nature.

For example, the Food and Drug Administration gathers extensive data on new drugs under study which necessarily must be held in strict confidence.

If either of the Moss bills as presently drawn are passed, there is a real fear that they may disrupt this relationship between the agencies and industry, without benefit to anyone.

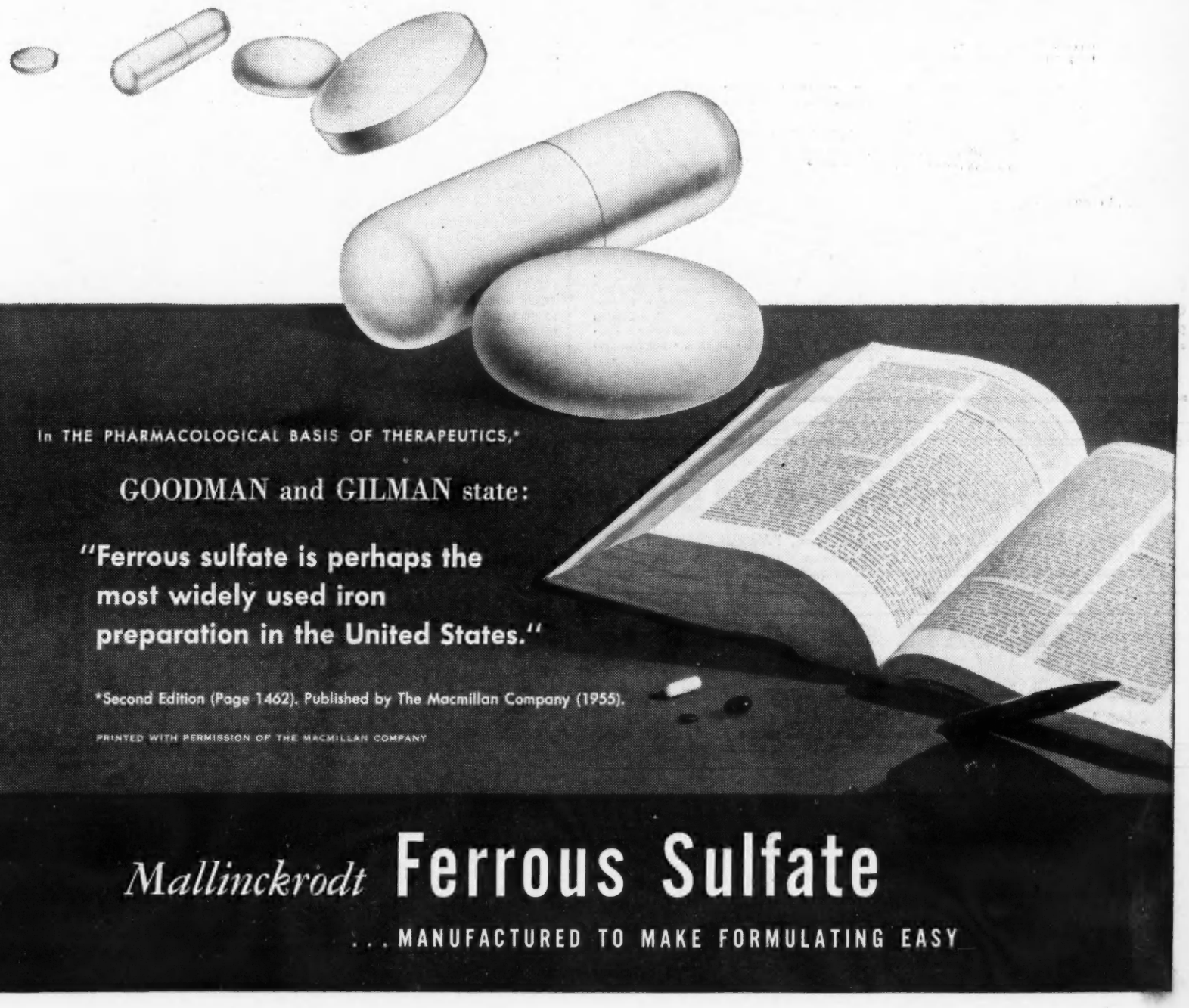
Drug Woes in Italy

The drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers have just about given up hope of ever getting any relief from the patent situation in Italy as it affects the products of American producers in that market.

A death blow to efforts to improve the situation is believed to have been dealt by a recent decision of the Italian constitutional court.

After many years of effort, a new law was drawn up to extend patent protection to the drug field, but when carried to the courts it was declared unconstitutional.

Word reaching this country through the State department as a result of the decision is that no one in the American Embassy in Rome thinks there is a chance to get a new law through now in view of the action of the constitutional court on the previous effort.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Heavy Chemicals

Buying interest was slow and spotty, reflecting the general trend of business around this time of year. It was conceded that July would be a lean month for sales of practically any chemical. Already, mineral acids were feeling cutbacks in rayon and steel, and a host of materials reflected sharply curtailed activity in the textile industry in general. Calcium chloride demand continued strong, and produced the only real bright spot in an otherwise lackadaisical market picture.

Prices for zinc metal, prime western slabs, declined ½ cent per pound last Monday at East St. Louis and New York.

Sellers of manganese dioxide predict lower prices for African chemical grade as soon as present deliveries and commitments are cleaned up. They base their forecast on the softening ocean freight rate situation.

Aluminum producers, on the other hand, expect prices for their materials to go up August 1. The question of how much is the current problem. They expect labor to go up 7 percent, but demand for aluminum at present is slack.

Platinum metal continued its downward flight last week. This material has dropped $15 since the first of the year. Some sources believe the chief reason for the decline has been the influx of Russian metal into the market.

There was plenty of chlorine around to fill customer needs. Bureau of Census figures show daily output at 100 percent of capacity for April, in contrast to pessimistic views of producers regarding sales at that time.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 29 at 90.4 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.9 percent for the previous week, and 99.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
Sodium acid pyrophosphate, 25c. per cwt.

Reduced
Platinum, $2 per oz.
Zinc metal, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 6, 1956
104.19	104.42	104.40	101.87

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Chromic—Withdrawals against old contracts were in fair volume. New business last week was practically non-existent, owing to the holiday period, and inventory-conscious consumers.

Hydrochloric—There was little appreciable change in the market position. If anything, sales were slower. July was expected to be a lean month, owing to scheduled cutbacks in steel, as well as vacation shutdowns in other consuming industries.

Hydrofluoric—Movement of this acid into fluorination of hydrocarbons for use in refrigerants and propellants was maintained at a good pace. Other end uses developed a seasonal slowness over the week.

Nitric—There has been a mild decline in buying interest for use in stainless steel. This has been nothing to the slump in inquiry for steel and fertilizer uses during the last two weeks, however. Producers looked forward to a dull and featureless market during July.

Sulfuric—Rayon producers were expected to sharply curtail operations during the next month to six weeks. In fact, most of the textile industry in the south and in other regions is anticipating heavy cutbacks, owing to seasonal reasons, as well as large inventories.

As a consequence, sulfuric acid movement in that direction is expected to decline considerably for most of the remainder of the summer.

Steel producers have already indicated that they will reduce operations during this month. This should also have a deterrent effect on sulfuric sales.

Demand from the fertilizer industry for manufacture of ammonium sulfate and superphosphate has fairly well dried up. Producers indicated that business in that direction will be slow from now until fall.

Bases and Salts

Calcium Chloride—Movement of this material remained active, as more of the country dried out. Highway maintenance departments kept up strong call for use in dust control on secondary roads.

Some areas, notably the middle south, have been swept by rain during the past few days. Consequently, sales in that area have been lighter than normal.

Caustic Soda—Business was more or less nominal last week. Deliveries against old contracts were in moderate volume. Summer vacation shutdowns by many consumers were hitting this market hard.

Caustic soda daily production in April was 94 percent of capacity, according to the Bureau of Census. In March, output per day amounted to 90 percent of capacity.

Chlorine—The supply position continued to be excellent. Stocks were nowhere near as hard to get as during the period around the first of the year. A seasonal slack period was anticipated for this month.

Bureau of Census sheds light on chlorine demand during April by pointing out that daily production during that month was rated at 100 percent of capacity. March daily rated output was 96 percent, by comparison.

Manganese Dioxide—Price for African chemical grade was maintained at $144.50 per ton in paper bags. Sellers here expected the price to go down as soon as present inventories and commitments are worked off.

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate—Effective last week, sodium acid pyrophosphate was increased 25c. per hundred pounds in carlots, and from 25c. to 50c. per cwt. in less carlots.

Prices were newly quoted at $11.10 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $11.85 to $12.35 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Sulfur—The following figures represent

Inorganic Chemicals Output: April

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	April	March
Aluminum chloride, anhyd.	3,010	3,222
liq., cryst	1,035	1,191
Calcium carbide	87,443	86,268
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	27,926	26,135
Solid	38,587	34,508
Chlorine gas	327,920	326,599
Chromic acid	1,441	1,537
Hydrochloric acid	76,341	80,957
Hydrofluoric acid	7,452	7,352
Nitric Acid	242,261	250,040
Phosphoric acid	356,352	380,992
Phosphorus elemental	29,031	28,325
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,557	1,479
Phosphorus trichloride	1,519	1,761
Potash, caustic, liq.	6,540	7,153
solid	1,849	1,848
Soda ash, light	223,840	225,919
dense	152,216	158,537
natural	63,838	61,353
Soda, caustic, liquid	360,937	354,297
dry	41,729	43,886
Sodium bicarbonate	8,479	9,256
Sodium metal	11,542	11,884
Sodium phosphate, mono.	886	734
Dibasic	2,448	2,643
Tribasic	3,805	4,117
Meta	4,517	5,050
Tetra	7,763	10,950
Acid pyro	1,431	1,623
Tripoly	52,312	56,059
Sodium silicate	53,137	54,466
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	26,235	27,416
Glaubers salt	11,723	11,222
Salt cake, crude	62,903	65,027
Sodium sulfide, conc.	1,811	2,391
other	1,763	2,022
Sulfur dioxide	5,075	5,971
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,360,636	1,417,538

Heavy Chemicals

production, shipments and stocks of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	April	*March*
Native production.....	461,589	471,548
Shipments	471,748	432,924
Sales*	514,958	457,079
Stocks†	4,049,625	4,102,394
Recovered production.	37,650	39,800
Shipments	39,920	44,208
Sales*	39,371	44,608
Stocks†	110,184	111,905

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

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Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The industry has indicated that it will increase prices on aluminum in August. This move is felt in the trade to be certain, owing to a wage boost scheduled August 1 under three-year labor contracts signed in 1956.

The amount of the increase in aluminum is in doubt, however, as producers find themselves squeezed between an anticipated 7 percent increase in labor cost, and current slackened demand.

Guesses so far have ranged from an advance of ½c. to 1c. per pound for pig aluminum. The industry points out that this does not cover the 7 percent wage increase, the rule of thumb being ½c. for about every 2 percent advance.

Domestic bauxite output dropped 13 percent in the first quarter to 368,209 long tons put out in the last quarter of long tons on hand at the end of last year. 1957. That's the word from the Bureau of Mines.

The Bureau indicates that imports for United States consumption also slipped. First quarter imports declined to 1,544,-680 long tons from 1,587,820 long tons in the October-December period of 1956. The figure for the last quarter of last year represents a record high.

Copper—Primary producers held metal at 29¼c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Custom smelters listed copper at 29c.

Total new supply for consumption here dropped to 1,912,000 long tons at the end of the first quarter from 2,010,633

Platinum — Metal declined another $2 per ounce last week, and was quoted at $88 to $95 per ounce, f.o.b. seller. This material has declined $15 in price since the first of the year. There were indications that the advent of Russian metal on the market has been chiefly responsible for the decline.

Tin—This market has drifted downward during the last two weeks. Metal last week was priced at 97¼c. per pound, spot, on Friday, for straits metal.

Zinc—Prices for prime western slabs declined ½c. per pound last Monday. Current quotations were 10c. per pound at East St. Louis and 10½c. per pound at New York.

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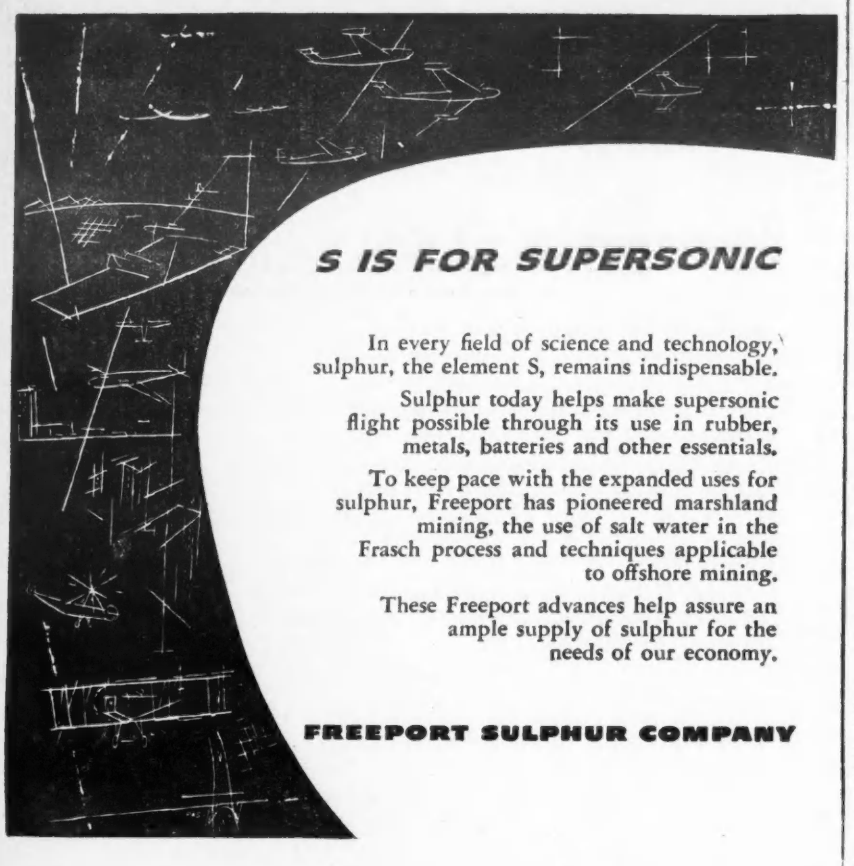

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US Borax & Chemical Appoints Dosta Treasurer

Raymond C. Dosta, former assistant treasurer of United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has been promoted to treasurer, succeeding R. F. Steel.

It is a position that Mr. Dosta has been filling since Mr. Steel's appointment several weeks ago to the newly-created post of assistant general manager.

Chemical, Drug Industries

—*Continued from page 4*

ance-of-payments reasons under the general agreement.

The German government "expressed its firm intention to consider the measures to be adopted in the light of this situation and announced that further liberalization steps would be taken in the near future," it was added.

In reporting on developments at the Geneva meetings, the State department said that in addition to the new liberalization measures made public at the meetings, a number of the consulting countries reported other recently adopted measures which reduce restrictions against dollar imports, thereby placing them on a more equal competitive basis with similar goods coming for non-dollar areas.

Under Norway's import quotas, for example, dollar goods are normally treated as favorably as any other goods. The Netherlands and Greece reported that, for almost all practical purposes, dollar and non-dollar goods are treated equally by their import control authorities and that their remaining quantitative import restrictions are negligible.

All consulting countries reported that, as their financial position improves, they intend to ease their remaining restrictions on dollar imports. Some noted, however, that domestic problems, notably in the agricultural field, will require the maintenance of import restrictions on a few products for some time .

Other countries maintaining import restrictions for balance-of-payment reasons will consult under the same GATT provisions in September and October. These include France, Turkey, Finland, Japan United Kingdom, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand, Pakistan, Union of South Africa and India.

Meanwhile, in another tariff development, the United States revealed last week that it has reversed itself on earlier plans to grant concessions to Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom on certain chemicals.

The idea was to repay these countries for the increase in US tariffs on certain toweling last year. However, tariff reduction pacts signed and proclaimed by the President covered several other items but not the chemicals (sodium alginate, spermacetic wax, zinc chloride and zinc sulfate) originally slated for cuts.

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Chemical Plants

—Continued from page 3

Glass Company, operates a chlorine-caustic plant at Lake Charles. Columbia-Southern reported that damage fortunately was held to a minimum.

One piece of equipment was damaged by water as a result of a hole blown in a roof, and there was some power trouble for a time during the day of the hurricane. Otherwise, manufacturing and shipments were maintained on a fairly normal basis.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, reported that it had been very lucky, in that damage to its facilities in the area had run less than four figures.

Allied has three units in the region: Solvay Process Division operates a soda ash, chlorine and caustic soda plant at Baton Rouge; General Chemical Division has a fluorinated hydrocarbon plant there, and Nitrogen Division operates a works at Orange, Tex., some twenty-five miles west of Lake Charles.

The Orange area, heavily industrialized, and having many chemical manufacturing plants was reported to have missed the main impact of the hurricane, although there were high winds and high water.

Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., manufactures catalysts at Lake Charles. Davison reported that the Lake Charles plant sent its employees home during the storm, and that the plant itself had suffered practically no damage. Normal operations were resumed the day after the storm.

Cities Service Oil Company, which has a large refinery at Lake Charles, reported no damage.

Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, considered itself lucky to get away with only minor damage. Freeport has three sulphur plants on, or close to the coast.

One of Freeport's facilities is located at Garden Island Bay, at the tip of the Mississippi River. The other two are located at Grande Ecaille, and Baie Ste. Elaine, west of the river.

A number of other companies, including Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, Continental Oil Company, and Petroleum Chemicals Company, also were reported to have come through the hurricane relatively unscathed.

Polyethylene Firm

—Continued from page 3

ethylene, polystyrene, vinyl, phenolic and polyester resins.

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Aliphatic Organics

n-Butyl alcohol figured in brisk trade last week and supplies were reported on the tight side. The boom in this business depended in large part on increased consumption of the alcohol for intermediate use in production of chemical end products, trade sources said. Solvent use has remained fairly static, while intermediate use now amounted to more than 90 percent of total consumption, according to industry estimates. Meantime, fermentation producers have been dropping out of this market altogether, with the result that nearly the entire output was now concentrated in the hands of two big synthetic producers.

Despite apprehension concerning rapid growth of the market for polyurethane resins, outlets for polyester resins were still growing and supporting a firm market for propylene glycol. The glycol was traded in limited volume as a plasticizer for humectants and for use in antifreeze solutions.

Acrylonitrile was in heavy demand. While the chief market was the rapidly expanding trade in acrylic fibers, an important secondary market was being generated in nitrile-type rubbers. Paper and textile coatings were taking a good bit of this material off the market.

There has been a moderate decline in volume of trade in thiourea in the past several months, in keeping with business conditions generally, but the market was still firm. Diversity of the consumption pattern was a supporting factor.

While solvent use of isobutyl alcohol or less still, demand for these products as intermediates in chemical production has increased demand for both. Seasonal factors have slowed things down a bit in recent weeks, but the industry was confident of a sharp pickup in the fall.

Market conditions for glycerine were substantially unchanged. Inventories on hand at producers' plants were rather heavy, but consumption was still good in spite of seasonal factors.

Data published by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service, indicated that consumption of blackstrap molasses in production of ethyl alcohol has declined precipitously.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acetone, CP, ½c. per lb.
n-Butyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
n-Butyl alcohol, ½c. per lb.
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, ½c. per lb
Tech., ½c. per lb.
Ethyl acetate, 85% to 88%, ½c. per lb.
95% to 98%, ½c. per lb.
99%, ½c. per lb.
Hexylene glycol, ½c. per lb.
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, ½c. per lb.
Isobutyl alcohol, ½c. per lb.
Isopropyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
Isopropylamine, 50%, drumlots only, 2½c. to 3½c. per lb.
Mesityl oxide, ½c. per lb.
Methyl amyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
Methyl ethyl ketone, ½c. per lb.
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, ½c. per lb.
Methyl isobutyl ketone, ½c. per lb.
Monoethylamine, 70%, drumlots only, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Vinyl acetate monomer, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 6, 1956
131.25	*131.14	131.17	131.10

For Current Prices See Page 9

* Revised.

n-Butyl Alcohol—Primary material was said to be in tight supply last week. Intermediate use for production of chemical end products has been growing steadily, trade reports indicated, and substantial further growth was anticipated. It was estimated that only 40 percent of consumption was attributable to intermediate uses in 1946, that 80 percent was consumed in this manner in 1953 and that more than 90 percent of current consumption was in this category. Meantime, solvent use has remained fairly steady.

Fermentation producers have been dropping out of the market altogether. Thus, nearly the entire output was now concentrated in the hands of two big synthetic producers. For this reason, the Tariff Commission has, for the time being at least, discontinued publication of data on domestic production. The figures for n-butyl alcohol production in March and April—the most recent months for which production data have been published—were not disclosed.

Ethanol—Consumption of molasses for use in manufacture of ethyl alcohol declined in April to only about 15 percent of the amount consumed in the same manner in the month previous, it was indicated by figures published by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tex Division, Internal Revenue Service. The figure for April, 1957, was less than 5 percent of that reported for the same month in 1956.

Some 31,596,834 wine gallons of molasses was used in ethanol production in the first nine months of the fiscal year begun July 1, 1956. The corresponding figure for the like period in the previous fiscal year was 77,590,614 wine gallons. This consumption amounted to 3,079,050 wine gallons in March of this year, only about 0.5 million wine gallons in the following month.

Ethanolamines — Aggregate production of mono, di and tri ethanolamines declined to 6,875,102 pounds in March of this year, the Tariff Commission reported. It was 7,492,055 pounds during the month previous and 8,340,513 pounds during March, 1956. Total output in the first calendar quarter added up to 21,558,163 pounds this year, 22,608,362 pounds in the year previous.

Ethyl Acetate — Production during March amounted to 6,370,869 pounds on the basis of 85 percent contained ethyl acetate, the Tariff Commission reported. Output, on the same basis, was 5,701,596 pounds in the month previous and 6,791,402 pounds in March, 1956. Cumulative totals for the first three calendar months came to 20,820,015 pounds this year, as against 23,853,057 pounds last year.

Ethyl Ether—Tariff Commission reported total production of technical plus USP ethyl ether in March amounted to 6,348,765 pounds. Corresponding figures were 6,692,035 pounds produced in the month previous and 6,355,880 pounds turned out in March, 1956. Aggregate output in the first calendar quarter amounted to 20,300,910 pounds this year. It was 18,774,886 pounds in the first quarter of 1956.

Formaldehyde—On the basis of 37 percent formaldehyde by weight, March production came to 111,619,504 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. This compared to 105,976,257 pounds turned out in the month previous and 121,905,571 pounds produced in March, 1956, all figures being on the same basis. Aggregate figures for the first calendar quarter were 326,744,848 pounds this year, as against 344,115,665 pounds last year.

Formic Acid—Production of formic acid during March of this year amounted to 1,265,289 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, better than the previous month's output of 1,186,054 pounds but short of the 1,428,934 pounds turned out in March, 1956. For the first three months in this calendar year, total output came to 3,754,714 pounds. It was 4,084,942 pounds in the like period in 1956.

Glycerine—The market situation on glycerine was just about as it had been over recent weeks. Stocks were on the plentiful side, and perhaps a bit above what some trade sources like to consider as normal. During July and August, production was expected to slow down sea-

Aliphatic Organics

sonally, due to plant vacation shutdowns, and the like. This is an annual occurrence

Just what effect this would have on glycerine stocks was not certain. Less production would tend to lower the monthly inventory position, but of course, there will also be the usual drop in consumption, so that the net effect on inventories may not be substantial. Prices were firm and unchanged, and informed sources said that they could see nothing on the horizon which might have any effect on current price patterns.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Output during March of this year came to 2,381,562 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. By comparison, production amounted to 2,101,695 pounds in the month previous and 2,844,278 pounds in March, 1956. The cumulative figures for the first calendar quarter were 7,205,105 pounds this year, as against 7,697,155 pounds in 1956.

Isobutyl Alcohol—As in the case of n-butyl alcohol, this market has been expanding steadily on account of increased use as an intermediate required in production of chemical end products. Meantime, solvent use has remained fairly static. Trade has been brisk in recent months but began to slow up a bit in the past two or three weeks due to seasonal factors. The industry was confident of abrupt improvement in the fall.

Demand for the alcohol for production of fruit essences, perfumes and in other organic syntheses was strong. Consumption for use in paint removers and for other solvent applications was reported steady.

Production has been paced close to the market, with the result that an even balance has been maintained between supply and demand. Producers were in a comfortable inventory position.

Methanol—Total output of natural plus synthetic methanol was 125,483,620 pounds during March of this year, Tariff Commission data indicated, including 124,175,540 pounds of synthetic material and 1,308,080 pounds of the natural product.

For comparison, the total was 121,575,959 pounds in the month previous, including 120,473,719 pounds of synthetic methanol and 1,102,240 pounds of natural. The total for March in 1956 was 138,723,936 pounds, including 137,468,976 pounds synthetic and natural output of 1,254,960 pounds.

Aggregate production for the first three months of this year was 384,336,501 pounds total, including 380,790,741 pounds of synthetic material (partly estimated) and 3,545,760 pounds of the natural product. In the first calendar quarter in 1956, total output was 380,905,557 pounds, consisting of 377,100,837 pounds produced synthetically and 3,804,720 pounds of natural product.

Oxalic Acid—Production rose to 2,032,134 pounds during March, the Tariff Commission reported, as compared to output of 1,715,486 pounds during the month previous. Production of acid amounted to 2,366,574 pounds during March, 1956. Total output for the first three calendar months came to 5,525,517 pounds. The corresponding figure in 1956 was 6,227,926 pounds.

n-Propyl Alcohol—Use of this material as a chemical intermediate (as opposed to solvent use) has been growing rather rapidly, trade sources reported. As a result, the market for propyl alcohol has been firm. The summer let-down had begun to be manifest in the past week or two, but the industry was confident that business would pick up sharply in September.

Production of propionalydehyde and diverse other chemicals has been lending good support to the alcohol market. There has been steady demand for solvent use for lacquers, cosmetics, dopes, waxes, vegetable oils, natural and synthetic resins, cellulose esters and ethers and in polishing compositions.

Supplies have been generally adequate, with production geared high.

Propylene Glycol—Demand was strong. Despite the apprehension concerning the rapid growth of the market for polyurethane resins, trade sources said that polyester resins continued to expand their trade channels and provided the mainstay of the market in propylene glycol. They said it appeared that each class of resins was developing discreet applications and reported that the market for each was growing.

There was steady demand for the glycol as a plasticizer in humectants, though this use provided an outlet for only limited volume.

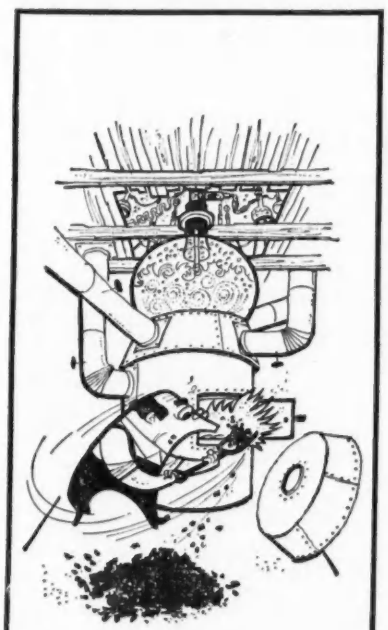
Consumption for use in antifreeze solutions was also said to be restricted in volume.

Production was geared close to the market, and supplies were generally sufficient to cover immediate and short-term consumer requirements.

Thiourea—While there has been a moderate decline in volume of trade in the past few months, in keeping with business conditions in general, the tone of this market remained firm.

Diversity of the consumption pattern was largely accountable for the continued good health of this trade. Thiourea was moving well as an intermediate consumed in manufacture of thioglycolic acid and fumaric acid, in treatment of nylon and for use in manufacture of black and white reproduction papers, instant silver cleaners and ore dressing materials. It was in steady demand for use in pest control, liquefying of animal glues and silvering of mirrors. Additional market factors were synthesis of dyes and drugs, use as an analytical agent and as an external medicine and consumption in production of rubber accelerators.

Adequate inventories were being maintained to enable producers to meet all anticipated consumer requirements.



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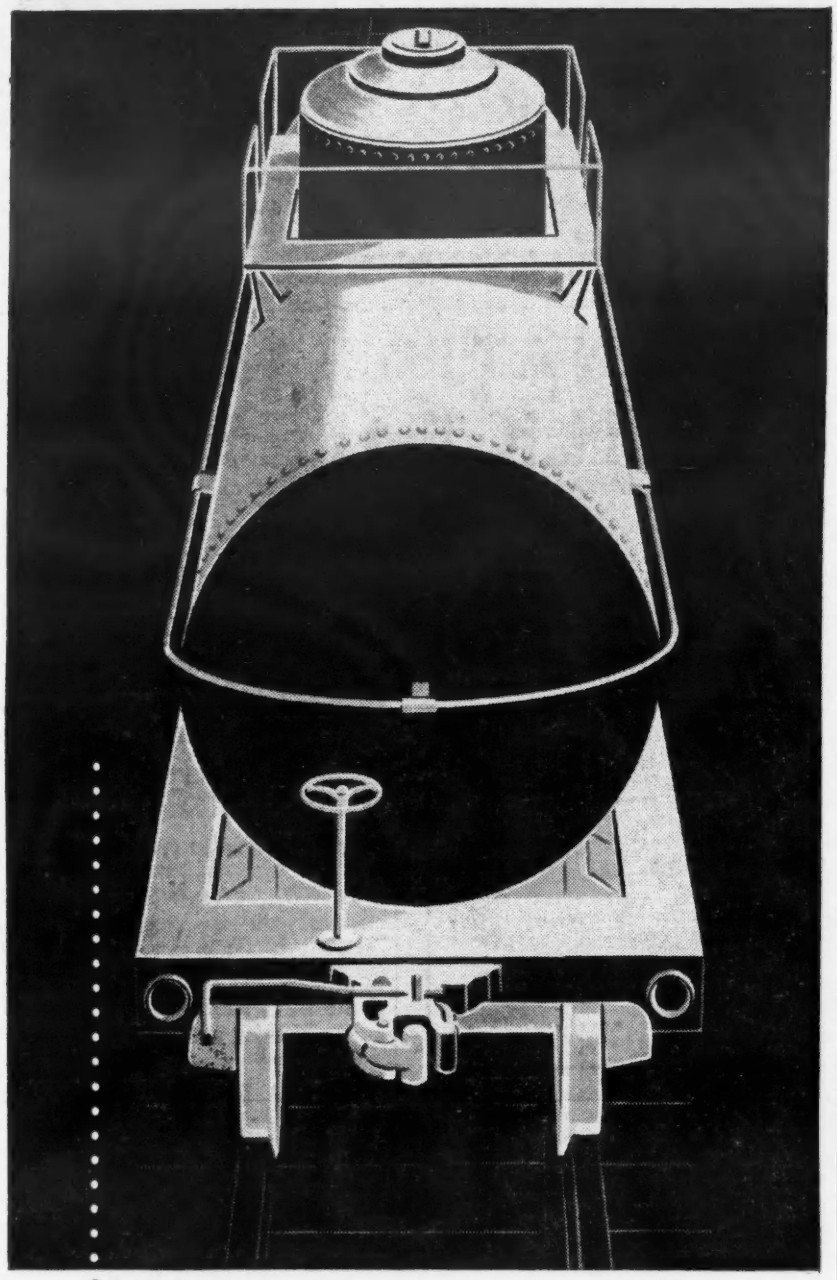

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Coal Chemicals

Market conditions concerning light oils were substantially unchanged last week. Benzene was slightly in excess of balance, but comfortable inventories were being maintained. Toluene exports in the first four months of the current year were up by roughly 37 million pounds according to Census bureau reports. Material continued to move in volume but there was still a plentiful supply with no indication of a change in market conditions at anytime in the next quarter. Coaltar source xylene continued in good balance.

Traffic in phthalic anhydride stayed on the slow side. Needs in the automotive industry as well as in resins have thusfar been disappointing according to most reports. Sources were anticipating a good fourth quarter which would result in some alleviation of the grim situation confronting naphthalene producers. Continued plant expansions for phthalic however, continue to give naphthalene makers cause for optimism concerning long range prospects in the market.

Producers of styrene monomer anticipated a pickup in sales volume as a result of the price reduction of July 1. It was a little too early to tell whether the expected upturn would materialize before September or not. In any case, trade sources indicated that heavy automotive sales in the coming fall season could be a major factor in brightening the sales picture for styrene.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended July 7 would amount to 79.1 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,024,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,150,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,240,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 302,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago, the latter figure reflecting the incidence of the steel strike of last year. Estimate for last week (79.1) was a new low for the current year.

Price Trends

Advanced

p-Cresol, 98%, drumlots only, 2c. per lb.
Diethylbenzene, 1½c. per lb.
Pentachlorophenol, drums only, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 4½c. per lb.
Rubber grade, bulk, contract, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 6, 1956
118.19	118.20	118.19	114.72

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benenze — Trading had slowed somewhat as a result of plant shutdowns for vacations on the part of consumer and producer alike. Cokeoven operators reported material in hand as being slightly in excess of balance, but comfortable inventories were being maintained. Price was unchanged and firmly quoted.

Imports in April, from Czechoslovakia, docked at Galveston, totalled 421,539 gallons valued at $103,169 for a unit value of 24½c. Imports at New Orleans during the month, from Poland-Danzig were 700,000 gallons valued at $190,522 for a unit value of 27c. Material from Russia, docked at Galveston during April, totalled 1,255,438 gallons valued at $326,829 for a unit value of 26c. Total imports of benzene in April were 2,376,977 gallons valued at $620,530.

Imports of benzene for the first four months of this year were roughly four million gallons less than for a comparable period last year while exports of this material through April are approximately one-fifth of last year's four month total (see table).

Toluene — There was little change in reports from cokeoven sources. Toluene exports in the first four months of 1957 totaled approximately 53.6 million pounds as against 16.7 in a comparable period last year, an increase of roughly 36.9 million pounds. Material continued to move in volume but there was still a plentiful supply with no indication of a change in market conditions before the beginning of the fourth quarter.

Xylene—Coaltar source xylene continued to be in good balance, according to trade reports of last week. Production reports were said to compare favorably with those of last year. Census bureau figures note a 772 pound shipment of xylene imported in April, the first recorded since July of last year.

Intermediates

Acetanilide — Movement was characterized as fair. Volume was said to have been maintained at a moderate level although nothing spectacular could be expected in the way of developing market outlets. Material was moving to well

Aromatic Chemicals Foreign Trade: April

Following are statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census summarizing the movement of certain aromatic chemicals in foreign commerce. Units employed by the Census Bureau have been retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds and that cresols and cresylic acid ADF imports are given in gallons, while dutiable cresols and cresylic acid imports are reported in pounds.

	April 1957	*April* 1956	*First Four Months* 1957	*First Four Months* 1956
EXPORTS				
Aniline oil and salts....lbs.	0	**	3,715	**
Benzene ....gals.	56,281	42,075	181,435	905,336
Coaltar, crude and refined....gals.	43,432	**	3,024,875	**
Creosote or dead oil ....gals.	76,705	**	882,487	**
Cresols and cresylic acids....lbs.	836,937	**	2,724,867	**
Other coaltar acids....lbs.	160,290	**	569,317	**
Dimethylaniline ....lbs.	0	**	148	**
Diphenylamine ....lbs.	78,200	**	652,250	**
Dyes, stains, color lakes and toners of coaltar origin:				
Color lakes and toners....lbs.	240,979	**	971,229	**
Indigo, synthetic (all forms)....lbs.	0	**	0	**
Sulfur black....lbs.	42,690	**	180,170	**
Other coaltar dyes and stains....lbs.	829,675	**	3,421,642	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined....lbs.	1,716	**	17,166	**
b-Naphthol and b-naphthol flakes..lbs.	2,240	**	14,320	**
Phenol ....lbs.	1,845,315	3,134,930	5,926,930	9,833,753
Photographic chemicals of coaltar origin ....lbs.	72,553	**	238,414	**
Phtalic anhydride....lbs.	834,240	210,420	1,236,680	1,089,820
Pitch, from coaltar....long tons	3,381	5,751	14,281	15,047
Rubber compounding agents of coaltar origin:				
Accelerators ....lbs.	279,661	**	1,141,768	**
Antioxidants ....lbs.	807,569	**	1,669,676	**
Other ....lbs.	415,094	**	3,007,061	**
Toluene ....lbs.	23,194,051	1,478,741	53,557,458	16,690,193
IMPORTS				
Benzene ....gals.	2,376,977	8,137,657	16,941,427	20,820,647
Creosote and dead oil....gals.	4,237,065	6,499,557	9,569,835	12,081,814
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF...gals.	125,708	220,717	808,058	891,367
Dutiable ....lbs.	17,300	149,522	70,680	422,832
Naphthalene, distilled at less than 79° C....lbs.	9,324,798	7,176,932	30,261,463	29,598,047
Distilling at 79° C and over....lbs.	0	**	103,535	290,940
Xylene ....lbs.	772	**	772	45,936

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

Coal Chemicals

established end uses. A report indicated that USP material continued to find good use in minimal quantities as an excipient for solid perfume stcks.

Monochlorobenzene—This material continues to move in tankcar volume. Production has been maintained at consistantly high levels. A good portion of material was being retained for interdivisional use since monochlorobenzene finds intermediate use in the production of phenol, aniline, silicones, DDT, and in extraction processes for pharmaceuticals. Price was unchanged from levels established in the trade for many months.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 7 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	787,825
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	33,546,110
Benzene	gals.	2,998,818
Coaltar	gals.	13,739,957
Creosote	gals.	571,808
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,189,421
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	11,436
Toluene	gals.	660,756
Xylene	gals.	190,602

Styrene Monomer — Trade sources pointed out that although rubber companies continue to record good sales on GR-S rubber, styrene sales this year have not come up to expectation. The explanation was said to lie primarily in the fact that rubber companies have been reducing inventories. An added inducement to this action would be the long anticipated price reduction on styrene which went into effect last Monday. Observers were highly cognizant of the fact that a successful year for styrene would depend to a large extent on automotive sales this coming fall. Price on rubber grade styrene, on long term contract, will be figured on a 12c. per pound basis. In accordance with escalation clauses, price currently works out to about 12.4c. per pound. As previously reported (OPD 5/20/57) escalation clauses would gear price to the cost of crude petroleum and petroleum refined labor. A leading styrene producer will base price on a third factor which will consist of three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index. Sections to be used are 1) Fuel, Power and Lighting, 2) Metal and metal Products and 3) Chemical and Allied Products.

Additives Legislation

—Continued from page 3

HR 7700, by Rep. James G. Fulton of Pennsylvania; HR 7938, by Rep. L. K. Sullivan of Missouri, and HR 8112, by Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska.

The idea of a panel discussion by experts stems from the experience of the committee three years ago in dealing with the complex problem involved in the government deciding to support the mass vaccination of the population with the Salk polio vaccine.

When questions arose with regard to the safety and efficacy of the Salk vaccine, the National Academy cooperated with the committee in selecting the panel of experts "and the presentation proved to be outstanding in every respect," Mr. Williams recalled.

A similar discussion of the complex scientific problems involved in the case of chemical additives, he said, could be expected to provide the committee with the scientific background necessary to an understanding of the chemical additive legislation.

Letter to Bronk

The subcommittee's desire for a discussion of the scientific problems was expressed in a letter sent to Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the National Academy. The letter follows:

"The subcommittee on health and science has pending before it a number of bills dealing with food additives. Hearings on these bills are contemplated for the second half of July.

"As you know, food additives have been the subject of extensive hearings in previous congresses but so far no legislation has resulted because of continuing disagreement with respect to legal and governmental problems involved in this legislation.

"It is my intention, in the hearings before the subcommittee, to have the scientific problems underlying this legislation discussed separate and apart from the governmental and legal aspects.

"I recall that during the eighty-fourth congress, when controversial scientific questions arose with regard to the safety and efficacy of the Salk vaccine, you assisted the committee in selecting a representative panel of experts qualified to discuss the scientific problems involved and in suggesting an impartial chairman who presided over the panel discussion.

'Panel Outstanding'

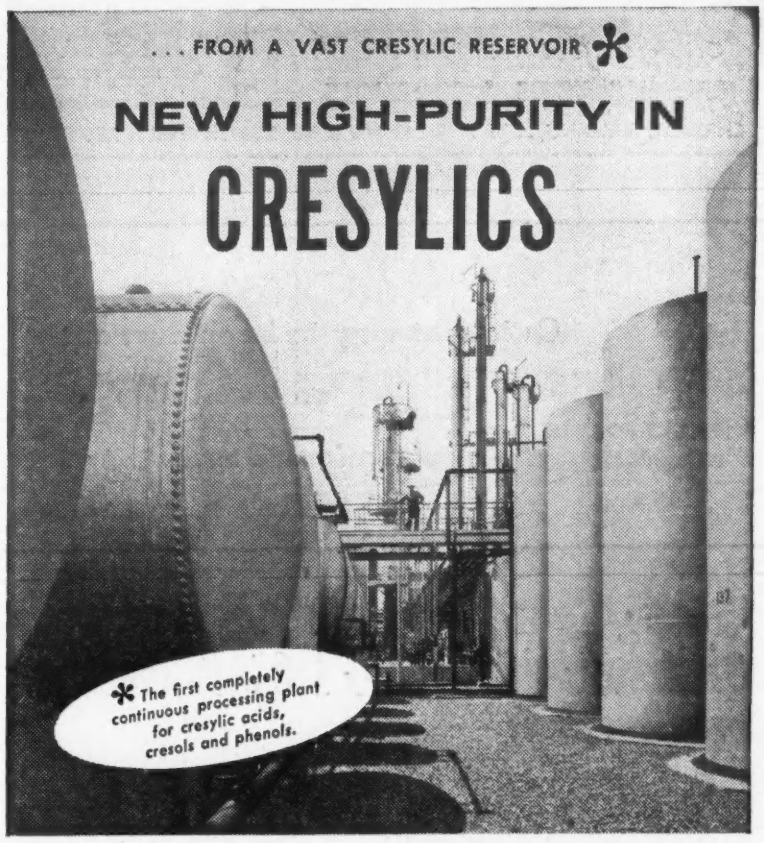
"The Salk vaccine presentation panel was outstanding in every respect. A similar discussion of the complex scientific problems involved in the case of food additives appears to be an excellent method of presenting to the members of the Subcommittee, the Congress and the general public, the scientific background of the pending bills.

"I would therefore like to request your assistance in selecting a panel of experts and suggesting an impartial chairman for the purpose of discussing before the subcommittee the scientific problems involved in testing and evaluating the safety of food additives.

"It would seem to me that the procedure to be followed by the panel might be modeled after the procedure followed in the case of the Salk vaccine panel. Each panel member would be given an opportunity to make a brief statement, to be followed, under the guidance of the impartial chairman, by questions from other panel members and members of the subcommittee.

"I have requested Mr. Kurt Borchardt of the committee staff to assist you and the panel in any possible way in preparing for these hearings, and I would like to suggest that you feel free to call upon him to arrange for all necessary details.

"Other pressing committee business unfortunately prevents me at this time from setting a definite date for the panel discussion. As I have indicated earlier, I anticipate that the hearings will take place during the latter part of July. As soon as I am in a position to do so I shall communicate with you further with regard to a definite date for the panel discussion, and I hope that in the meantime you will be able to make at least a tentative selection of the panel members and the panel chairman."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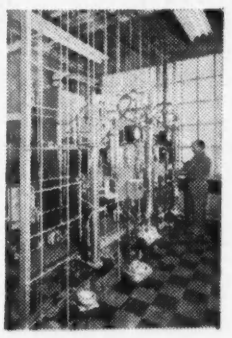

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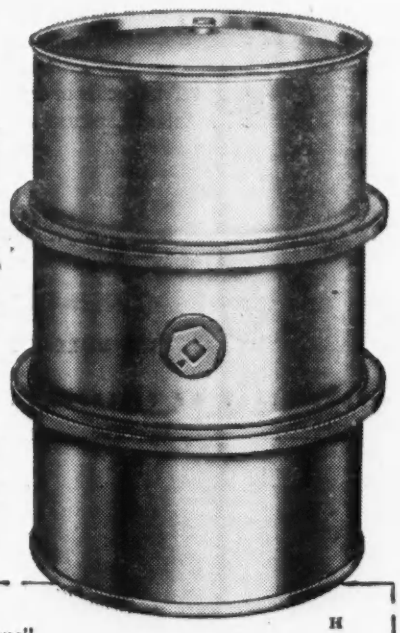

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Data Offered

United Heckathorn, 600 Fourth street, Richmond, Calif., is now offering, free of charge, a wallet-size folder containing a **list of agricultural chemical spray tolerances** giving the time limitation in days before harvest on various crops. The folder is a condensed version of information provided by the Department of Agriculture.

A revised technical data bulletin on **polyethylene glycols** has been issued by the industrial chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. The bulletin gives use information, physical properties, specifications and shipping data on three compounds: "Poly-G 1000," "Poly-G 1500" and "Poly-G B1530." All are white, waxy materials melting between 38 and 45 degrees centigrade.

Two technical bulletins prepared expressly for paint manufacturers and polyvinyl chloride resin compounders, respectively, have been issued by the silicate, detergent, calcium division of Diamond Alakli Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The first is entitled **"Low Sheen Flat Alkyd Wall Paints With Non-Fer-Al,"** and summarizes the principal advantages provided by this calcium carbonate when used as an extender in formulating "dead flat" type wall paints. The second, **"Diamond Precipitated Calcium Carbonates for Polyvinyl Chloride Applications,"** is a sixteen-page bulletin that briefly reviews the use of eight Diamond chemicals as inert fillers for compounding polyvinyl chloride plastic products.

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, has revised its brochure on **corrosion-proofing.** It outlines such factors as selecting the best corrosion-proofing methods and products, determining comparative resistance of various cement mortars and calculating quantities.

The narrow melting point range (64.0-64.6 degrees centigrade) of Monsanto Chemical Company's **dicyclohexyl phthalate** points up the high purity claimed for the solid plasticizer in a new technical bulletin published by the company's organic chemicals division. Copies are available on request to Mrs. Clayton at the company's organic chemicals division, 800 North Twelfth boulevard, St. Louis 1, Mo. The publication is Technical Bulletin 0-136.

Iron Blues Developed By United Kingdom Firm

Hardman & Holden, Ltd., Manchester, England, has come up with new types of iron blue said to cut 40 percent off processing time in manufacture of rotogravure, letterpress, and lithographic inks.

Time may also be saved in lacquer, enamel, paint and carbon paper applications, the company says. The delivered price of the colors is reported to be up to 100 percent lower than that of the nearest comparable type.

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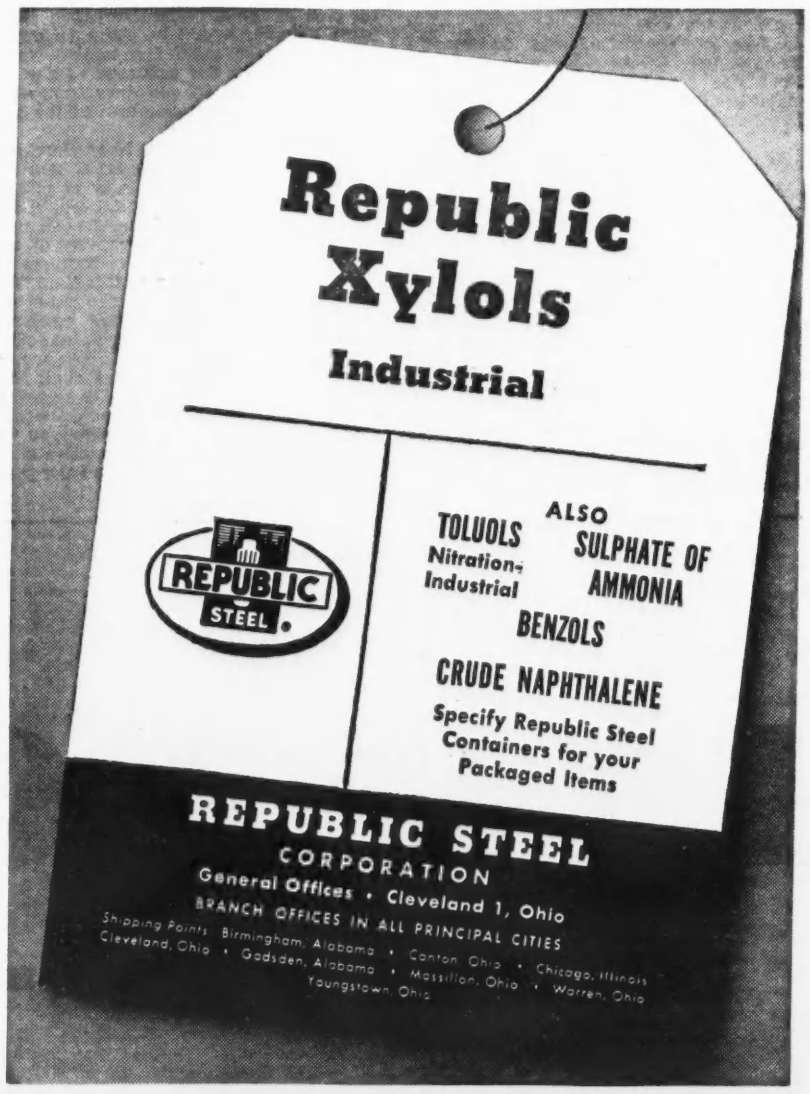

Agricultural Chemicals

Though the market is running into the closing period of the seasonal months, goods sales were reported that reflected advances in some areas over positions held previously. The storm damage to the Gulf areas of Louisiana and Texas is considered a negative factor that may detract somewhat from the present position. However, exceptional weather in other areas, coupled with the presence of rain in some previously dry sections, is considered more than compensation. Pesticides noted continued positions of relative strength in a major portion of its market. Overseas sales, it was noted, that had persisted into the seasonal period, have buoyed this market considerably, giving it a strength that isn't found in other sectors of the agricultural chemicals market.

A government report noted recently that the consumption of fertilizer materials for direct application amounted to 7,417,417 tons last year as compared with 7,378,612 tons in 1954-55. Fertilizer materials in 1955-56 comprised chemical nitrogen materials, 3,271,952 tons; natural organic materials, 472,706 tons; phosphate materials (including ammonium phosphates, ammonium phosphate-sulfate and ammonium phosphate-nitrate), 2,478,315 tons; potash materials (including potassium nitrate, potassium-sodium nitrate, and lime-potash), 404,839 tons; and secondary and trace nutrient materials, 789,605 tons.

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 11,606 tons in natural organic materials, 253,660 tons in phosphate materials and 3,755 tons in potash materials. Chemical nitrogen materials and secondary and trace nutrient materials decreased 228,215 tons and 2,001 tons, respectively.

Compared with the previous year, the principal change in consumption of the chemical nitrogen materials in 1955-56 were increases in the tonnages of ureau (35 percent) akua ammonia (34 percent) and anhydrous ammonia (18 percent).

Decreases in the consumption of chemical nitrogen materials were comprised chiefly of sodium nitrate (73,038 tons, 12 percent) ammonium nitrate-limestone mixtures (44,095 tons, 12 percent) ammonium nitrate (174,692 tons, 16 percent) and ammonium sulfate (105,570 tons, 20 percent).

Price Trends

Advanced
2,4-D, 3c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 6, 1956
110.70	110.70	110.21	110.78

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia — Production of this material during April, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Census, amounted to 319, 825 short tons as compared with the 320,733 short tons produced in March and the 306,172 short tons produced during April of the year previous. Stocks on hand at producing plants at the end of April amounted to 103,872 short tons as compared with the 154,651 short tons on hand at the end of the month previous.

Ammonium Nitrate—Production of this material during April, according to Bureau of Census report, amounted to 221,130 short tons, a figure somewhat short of the March production of 226,719 short tons, though a good deal stronger than the 202,975 short tons produced during April of the year previous. Stocks at producing plants in April were tallied at 87.749 short tons, a steep drop from the March figure of 132,877 short tons.

Broken down, the Bureau of Census figures show that fertilizer grade material production during April amounted to 193,127 short tons as compared with the 201,173 short tons produced during March and the 166,683 short tons produced during April of the year previous. Stocks of fertilizer grade material during April of this year amounted to 78,280 short tons as compared with the 122,476 short tons on hand at the end of March.

Ammonium Sulfate—Synthetic or technical grade material during April production, a Bureau of Census report said, amounted to 98,366 tons compared with the 97,834 tons produced during March and the 92,725 short tons produced during April of the year previous. Stocks of material at producing plants at the end of April, the report said, amounted to 52,314 short tons as compared with the 90,079 short tons in stock during the month previous.

Byproduct ammonium sulfate production during April amounted to 77,927 short tons as compared with the 80,748 short tons produced during March and the 83,034 short tons produced during April of the year previous. Stocks of byproduct ammonium sulfate on hand in producing plants in April amounted to 51,858 short tons as compared with the 118,694 short tons on hand at the end of the month previous.

Pesticides

2,4-D—A major producer last week announced an advance in the quote of this material. The new listings embrace technical grade 2-4-D, butyl ester material, isopropyl ester and acids. The advance, a 3c. per pound move makes the price of 2,4-D technical grade in carlots, 40c. per pound and 45c. to 49c. per pound in less carlots; the price for butyl ester material in carlots is 43c. per pound in carlots, while the price for isopropyl material will also be 43c. per pound in carlots.

Superphosphate Production & Stocks: 1951-1956

The following data, released by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, covers the development of the superphosphate field during the years 1951-1956. Included is data on producing units, production, and stocks on hand at the beginning and end of the year. The data is given in calendar year form rather than the agricultural year. All figures are listed as short tons.

Product and year	Number of plants	Stocks beginning of year	Production	Stocks, end of year
Normal and enriched				
1956	211	212,301	1,481,248	214,862
1955	214	220,303	1,558,111	212,301
1954	213	236,313	1,644,515	222,206
1953	211	235,950	1,678,459	236,313
1952	207	196,349	1,765,000	229,728
1951	208	190,122	1,708,825	196,349
Concentrated				
1956	30	150,233	753,417	163,168
1955	32	101,557	706,584	150,233
1954	21	51,304	561,870	101,557
1953	21	39,200	457,235	51,304
1952	13	29,860	388,055	39,200
1951	9	24,863	322,420	29,860
Wet-base goods				
1956	5	2,726	6,729	2,369
1955	5	2,616	7,800	2,726
1954	6	3,177	8,325	2,816
1953	7	2,994	11,768	3,177
1952	7	3,235	12,405	2,994
1951	7	3,313	13,659	3,235

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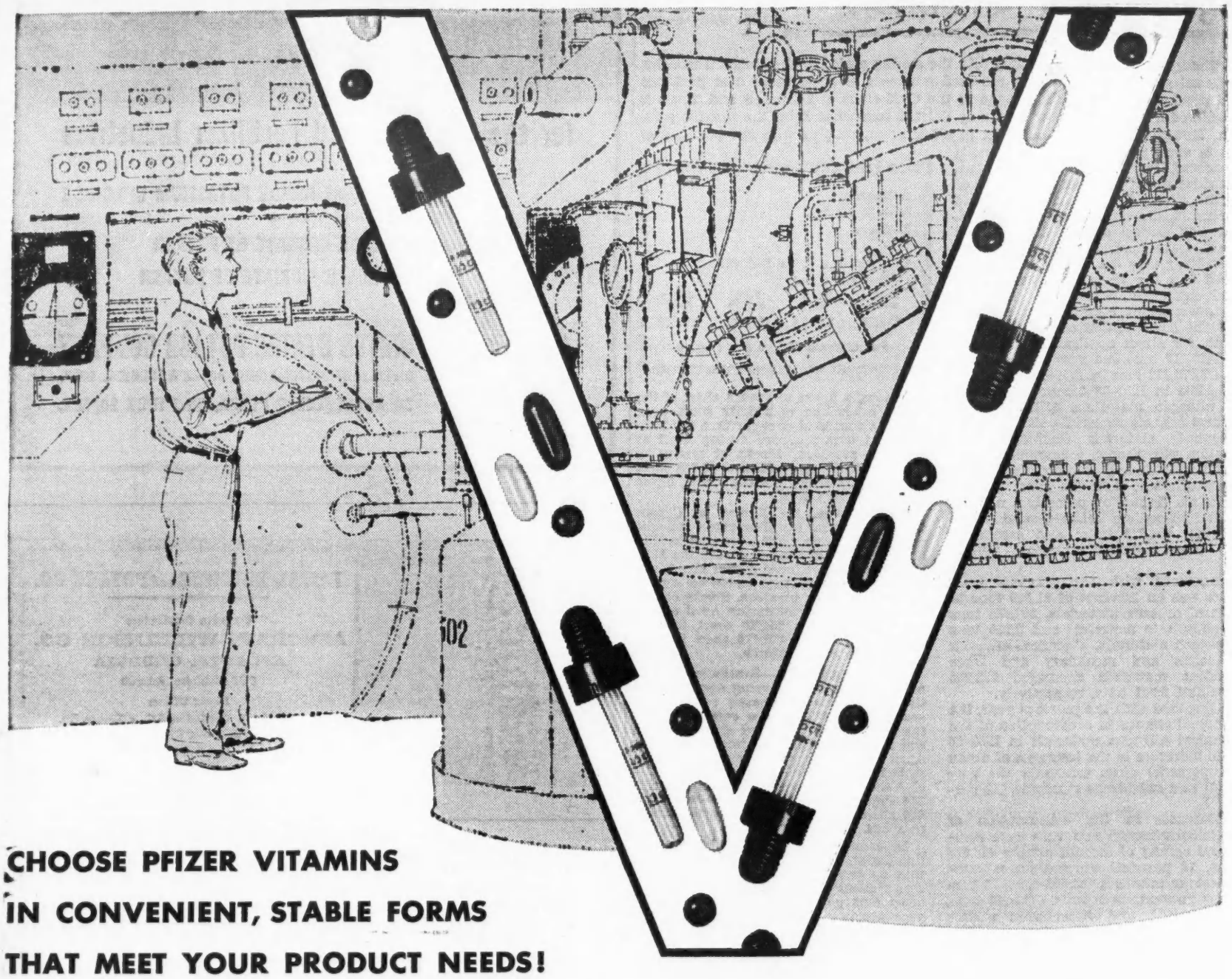

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Trading in drug and fine chemicals markets was limited last week according to reports from the majority of sources. No price revisions were noted. Makers of dl-lysine indicated that it was doubtful that the price on this material would change in response to the advance of the 1-form two weeks ago. Antibiotics traffic had slowed somewhat. Seasonal demands were being met in penicillin, strep and dihydrostreptomycin markets. Sources reported that makers were having some difficulty in maintaining penicillin price schedules in the world market in view of the fact that a considerable quantity of foreign penicillin was said to be available at prices under that of the domestic product. It was felt that an earnest effort would be made to hold the line through the balance of the summer and into the fall months when increased demands would be made on the industry.

Sulfonamides shared in the seasonal slump which enveloped antibiotics markets. It was noted that production of sulfonamides for the first four months of 1957 are approximately 313,000 pounds ahead of the comparable period for last year.

Caffeine was moving in increased volume to accounts in the beverage industry. Domestic makers were under continued pressure from heavy imports as duties on this material were again lowered July 1. Domestic sources expected import traffic to show another increase in the months to come.

The market for tartrates was generally without feature. The flurry of buying noted in tartar emetic some weeks ago had all but subsided and the rest of the line continued to move steadily at low levels. Import pressure continued to be in evidence and was said, by domestic makers, to be particularly forceful in the acid market.

Vitamin prices remained unchanged from the levels established this spring when the major B-complex vitamins were reduced by roughly one-third to meet the competitive import situation.

Antibiotics—Some of the lesser antibiotics such as neomycin and bacitracin continued to move in seasonally good volume for use in dermatological solutions and topical ointments. Zinc bacitracin was in good use in feed supplementation. Neomycin sulfate was in seasonally increased use while palmitate and hydrochloride were in fair demand for use in specialty items. Stocks were ample according to reports from producers here. Material was moving to established outlets at a rapid pace.

Caffeine—Most trade sources agreed that there had been a good increase in sales volume to accounts in the beverage trade during the past few weeks. Domestic makers were still laboring under heavy import pressure. Duties were again lowered on July 1 and judging from past performance, some domestic trade sources anticipated that further inroads would be made in the market in the months to come.

Calcium Gluconate — Demand had slowed somewhat from the flurry of buying noted last month. Price was unchanged and major producers reported stocks quite ample to care for the needs of the trade. A report indicates that this material has been used with success in the treatment of acute pulmonary edema induced by hypertensive heart disease and acute myocardial infarction.

Lysine—Observers reported little indication of a change on dl-lysine in response to the $2 per pound advance of l-lysine two weeks ago. Trade sources pointed out that on the basis of activity, consumers might still find it economical to use l-lysine since in the dl-form, the d-isomer is inactive. Sales were steady at a moderate volume. Makers of l-lysine continued to report a steadily growing outlet for this item in baking and processed food industries.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 6, 1956
63.86	63.86	63.84	65.85

For Current Prices See Page 9

Dihydrostreptomycin—Supply and demand were in good balance. Price was firm according to trade reports of last week. Needs were normal for the season and producers expected no changes during the traditionally slow weeks immediately ahead. As with other antibiotics, a firming factor in the market appeared to be, the heavy demands which would be made in this market should flu hit the country in epidemic proportion. In this eventuality, it was pointed out that dihydro and streptomycin would figure prominently in the fight and, to a lesser extent, penicillin salts.

Methionine—The market was quiet. Prices long established in the trade were unchanged. Price was $3.50 per pound for food grade while feed material was listed at $2.65. Producers stocks were quite adequate in the face of modest demands currently being made in this market.

Penicillin Salts—Bulk sales had slowed as producers moved into the traditionally dull summer season. Supplies, which were relatively light in late 1956 and early 1957, had eased and producers reported they were well able to handle demands currently being made. There was evidence that makers were having difficulty in maintaining a firm price in world markets. Considerable European material has become available at quotations ranging from $50 to $55 per kilo. It was felt that there would be an earnest effort on the part of domestic producers to hold the price line through the slow summer season and into the fall months. One strengthening factor in the market appeared to be, the added demand which would be felt, should influenza appear in this country in epidemic proportions.

Reserpine — Competitive factors continued to exert considerable pressure in this market. Price structure tends to be somewhat soft. Active consumer interest was at a moderate pace. A recent report states that more than 28,000 of 57,000 psychiatric patients in 41 VA hospitals were receiving the benefit of tranquilizing agents as of the end of January, 1957. Estimated figures have shown a drop in electroshock treatments from 4,525 in fiscal 1955 to 2,095 in 1956 and 1,003 for the

—Continued on page 49

Drug and Fine Chemicals Output: April

The following statistics relating to production of selected drugs, vitamins and fine chemicals, are compiled by the Tariff Commission. Production figures are given for April of the current year as well as for the comparable month one year ago. Where possible, aggregate figures for the two years are given. Figures relate to bulk material only and where no figure is given, it is because data on hand is believed to be incomplete or because data would reveal confidential information.

	April 1957	April 1956	First Four Months 1957	First Four Months 1956
Acetylsalicylic Acid.....lbs.	1,507,039	1,411,585	5,719,084	6,295,346
Dihydrostreptomycin .....gms.	19,252,891	18,693,169	72,557,478	73,037,392
Penicillin .....million units	49,402,313	39,844,037	195,266,952	142,368,433
Streptomycin .....gms.	6,971,261	5,818,923	26,711,208	27,577,935
Sulfonamides .....lbs.	339,706	235,722	1,209,242	896,477
Ascorbic Acid and Salts.....lbs.	309,710	214,645	1,004,815	1,011,966
Niacin and Amide.....lbs.	234,849	230,467	938,470	837,140
Thiamin and Derivatives.....lbs.	26,069	15,886	94,426	72,109

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4 dms, Pistorino & Co, London
9 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
49 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
17 dms, Ciba Co, Havre
30 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
24 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
7 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
1 dm, Francolor Inc, Havre
ANTIMONY—8 cks, Watson, Geach, Glasgow
ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, Antwerp
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ASBESTOS FIBER—40 bgs, F G Ruggles, Genoa
ASPHALT—88,251 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
BALSAM—7 dms, Wessel Duval, Corinto
BARIUM SULFATE—200 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BASIL HERBS—27 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Hamburg
BAUXITE RESIDUE—353 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Liverpool
BEEF EXTRACT—100 cs, Van Gelder-Fanto Corp, Auckland
BEESWAX—92 blocks, Grace National Bank, Djibouti
79 blocks, F Livierato, Djibouti
183 blocks, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Assab
114 blocks, J W Phyfe & Co, Assab
102 blocks, Wm Diehl, Assab
61 blocks, A Besse, Assab
25 bgs, F B Ross, Tampico
17 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Port au Prince
83 bgs, Tampico
BENZENE—2 dms, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
BERGAMOT OIL—24 hf cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
40 hf cs, Messina
BLEACHING POWDER—50 containers, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BISMUTH METAL—46 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sibenik
BRONZE POWDER—123 dms, Mercal International Inc, Liverpool
CADMIUM—9 bxs, Cerro de Pasco, Callao
CALCIUM CARBONATE—800 bgs, National Brands of Sterling Drugs Inc, London
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
CALCIUM NITRATE—150 bgs, Rotterdam
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Wm Diehl, Tampico
313 bgs, M Argueso, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBONYL IRON—54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
CARBON POWDER—170 bgs, Morganite Inc, London
CARDAMOM—8 cs, P H Petry, London
11 cs, R F Downing, London
CARNAUBA WAX—66 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products Inc, Salvador, Bahia
3 kegs, American Express Co, Liverpool
CASSIA—455 pks, Rotterdam
CASEIN—100 bgs, Corlyn Plastics Corp, Auckland
160 bgs, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank, Auckland
2,345 bgs, A J Mills, Auckland
1,730 bgs, A J Mills, Wellington
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—1,666 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products Inc, Salvador, Bahia
CEDRON OIL—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—175 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
CELLULOSE ACETATE—1 cs, Century Lighting Inc, London
CETYL ALCOHOL—112 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Liverpool
CHARCOAL—50 dms, H W Hebard, Rio de Janeiro
CHENBANE LEAVES—69 bls, S B Penick, Rijeka
CHERVIL HERBS—2 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Hamburg
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—514 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
CHLORINATED RUBBER—380 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROPHYLL—3 cs, Chas L Huisking, Southampton
CHROMIUM—84 dms, Continental Ore Corp, Liverpool
187 dms, Hamburg
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
5 [illegible] Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
25 dms, Export-Import Service Inc, Keelung
30 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
5 dms, George Lueders, Keelung
COALTAR DYES—4 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
23 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
4 cs, 38 dms, E I Du Pont de Nemours & Co, Oslo
13 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
COBALT—10 bbls, Dunlap, Alpers & Mott, Kristiansanol
COCOA BUTTER—143 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
10 ctns, Santiago Development, La Guaira
167 bls, Woodward & Dickerson, Genoa
104 ctns, General Cocao Co, Puerto Plata
140 bls, General Cocoa Co, Genoa
COCONUT OIL—370 tons, P X Smith, Cebu
911 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—75 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Kristiansanol
COPAL GUM—250 bgs, S Winterbourne, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Peat, Casablanca
500 bgs, M J Golombeck, Casablanca
CRESYLIC ACID—59,661 lbs, H A Gogarty, London
183 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
4,988 gal, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—215 bgs, Foreign-Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONES—100 ctns, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Kobe
50 cs, American Cuttlefish Bones & Crucible Co, Colombo
300 cs, Tunis
200 cs, Portimao
100 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—302 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Amsterdam
50 bgs, Rotterdam
DEXTROL CONCENTRATES—20 bbls, Smalley Accessories, London
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—720 bgs, Wessel Duval, Antwerp
DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN—65 cs, E R Squibb & Sons, Buenos Aires
DISODIUM MONOMETHYL ARSONATE—9 dms, C E Linck, Hamburg
DIVI-DIVI—1,252 seroons, H D Sheldon & Co, Puerto Plata
EARTH COLORS—1,220 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
141 dms, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Bremen
389 bgs, Reichard-Coulston Inc, Larnaca
EUCALYPTUS OIL—81 dms, George Uhe Co, Malaga
FENNEL SEED—86 bgs, S B Penick, Buenos Aires
FENNUGREEK SEED—53 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Beirut
FERRO COLUMBIUM—4 dms, Derby & Co, London
FISH LIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—172,224 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
184,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
94,364 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Havana
254,969 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
119,000 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
114,764 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, San Lorenzo
106,485 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
101,904 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Aruba
102,461 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL—6 dms, Tupman Thurlow & Co, Napier
3 cks, Tupman Thurlow & Co, Gisbourne
CONCENTRATES—10 cks, Wilson & Co, Napier
GELATIN—222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
254 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
10 bgs, Haloid Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, T M Duche, Havre
GHATTI GUM—68 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
57 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
GERMANIUM OXIDE—160 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GINGER—89 bgs, Kellys American Ltd, London
137 bgs, Murwal Inc, Lagos
359 bgs, K H Landes & E Balint, Liverpool
85 bgs, J D Smith, Liverpool
46 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Kingston
50 bgs, Hoffman Beverage Co, Kingston
511 bgs, J R Brock, Kingston
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, London
PEEL—40 bgs, J R Brock, Kingston
16 bgs, Chemical Bank, Kingston
GLUE STOCK—1 bag, Peter Cooper Corp, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—1,035 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Inc, Colombo
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
100 ctns, Export Service of New York, London
GUAR GUM—460 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Inc, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—23,240 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Hantsport
INDIGO, DRY—192 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rio de Janeiro
IPECACUANHA ROOT—9 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
IRON OXIDE—872 bgs, C B Chrystal, Malaga
709 bgs, C J Osborn, Malaga
1,424 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
1 bag, Interchange Commercial Corp, Malaga
ISONICOTINIC ACID—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
JELUTONG GUM—873 ctns, L A Dreyfus, Singapore
JUNIPER OIL—1 dm, Rijeka
KAURI GUM—127 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Auckland
25 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Auckland
KOLA NUTS—41 bgs, D Steengrafe, Kingston
LACTOSE, REFINED—225 dms, C L Huisking, Liverpool
LANDANUM GUM—87 cs, George Uhe Co, Malaga
LAVENDER OIL—6 dms, Norwalk Mills, Barcelona
LEMON OIL—10 hf cs, Dodge Olcott, Messina
LICORICE ROOT—355 bls, Commercial Credit Bank, Patras
LIGNIN PITCH POWDER—1,600 bgs, Barrentan Testing & Research Corp, Oslo
LIME OIL—1 dm, Polak & Schwarz Inc, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Polaks Frutal Works, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
2 dms, George Uhe, Vera Cruz
1 dm, W Hutchinson, Vera Cruz
LIVERMEAL—448 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Napier
500 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Auckland
LIVER TANKAGE—658 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Napier
769 cs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Gisbourne
LOCUST BEAN GUM—466 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol & Co, Portimao
25 bbls, J Einstein Co, Genoa
4 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—105 csks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
LYCOPODIUM—3 kegs, Meer Corp, London
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—241 dms, Inter Maritime Forwarding Co, Liverpool
100 dms, General Cable Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—2,008 tons, Lobito
MASSARANDUBA GUM—1,529 blocks, Herman Weber, Belem Para
1,643 blocks, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Belem Para
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—63 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Santos
65 cs, Mabee, Reynard & Co, Santos
MERCURY—200 flks, Hanover Bank, Leghorn
40 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
100 flks, Tampico
MICANITE—2 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, London
MICROPAQUE POWDER—4 cs, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
MINERAL OIL—200 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Rotterdam
MISTLETOE HERB—17 bls, Herbarium Inc, Rijeka
MUSTARD BRAN—305 bgs, Atlantis Sales Corp, London
SEED—50 bgs, C W Beardley Sons, London
320 bgs, C Gulden, London
NAPHTHA—5 dms, Dilwell Eng Co, London
NAPHTHALENE—1,213 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
5,748 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products Co, Gdynia
NICKEL CATALYST RESIDUES—8 dms, Cromor Trading Corp, Bremen
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, First National City Bank, Marseilles
50 dms, Jules Weber, Marseilles
97 dms, Bank of America, Tunis
25 dms, De Simone Bros, Tunis
50 dms, Antonio Corroa Corp, Genoa
56 dms, First National City Bank, Patras
15 dms, Asaro Bros Co, Palermo
100 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Palermo
237 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Casablanca
128 dms, J Ossola Co, Casablanca
283 dms, J Ossola, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Naumes Forwarding Service Co, Buenos Aires
OREGANO LEAVES—166 bgs, Chemical Bank, Vera Cruz
OX GALL—3 dms, Tupman Thurlow & Co, Auckland
3 kegs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Santos
PALMKERNEL OIL—492 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Matadi
301 tons, Ango-Ango
PEATMOSS—837 bls, Premium Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
750 bls, Conrad Fafard, Bremen
1,200 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,005 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, Ezi Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, S Davis Co, Bremen
1,748 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
5,500 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
780 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
1 bl, Funch Edye & Co, Copenhagen
1,000 bls, Copenhagen
500 bls, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—120 bgs, C M L Rhoades, London
560 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading, Kuching
490 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
140 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
140 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Reliable Mercantile Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
180 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
56 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
140 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Singapore
140 bgs, Singapore
1,200 bgs, Cochin
RED—40 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
48 bgs, George Lueders, Kingston
50 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
50 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
80 bgs, Morris J Golombeck, Kingston
80 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Kingston
WHITE—35 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—218,117 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Bochaquero
118,183 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
105,961 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
262,237 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
115,283 bbls, California Oil Co, Las Piedras
268,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
96,010 bbls, Pepsi Cola Co, Cuba
PINENEEDLE OIL—8 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
3 dms, S B Penick, Hamburg
5 dms, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Hamburg
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—1 dm, Baltimore Spice Co, Kingston
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, P John Hanrahan, Gdynia
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—89 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—70 bls, Transatlanic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
POTATO STARCH—3 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Amsterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—330 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Bombay
PUMPKIN SEED—43 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributing, Vera Cruz
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—25 dms, Matadi
PYROGALLIC ACID—5 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—12,420 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
2,726 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUILLAY BARK—370 bls, S B Penick, San Antonio
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE — 3 kgs, Frank Samuel, Southampton
RADIUM ELEMENT—3 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RED OXIDE—800 bgs, G K Williams, Malaga
50 bbls, Whittaker Co, Malaga
RHUBARB ROOT—108 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
RICE STARCH—230 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
ROSEMARY LEAVES—2 bls, S B Penick, Rijeka
100 bls, Split
SACCHARIN—20 dms, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—300 bls, Louis Furth, Rijeka
120 bls, Hismoco American Co, Rijeka
300 bls, Becker Meyer Seed Co, Rijeka
1 cs, Split
1 dm, Split
250 bls, Trieste
SAGE OIL—3 dms, W E Martin, Rijeka
2 cs, W C Sullivan, Hamburg
27 dms, George Uhe Co, Malaga
SALICYLIC ACID—40 ctns, Rotterdam
SANDARAC GUM—16 cs, Dumont Shipping Co, Genoa
SASSAFRASS OIL—6 dms, Continental Stone Corp, Rio de Janeiro
22 dms, Muller Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Toronto Dominion Bank, Bangkok
800 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME OIL—20 cs, Pacific Trading Co, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Joseph A. Zaloom, Beirut
29 bgs, Seed & Feed Co, Puerto Somozq
800 bgs, Archibald & Kendall Inc, Corinto
1,000 bgs, Wm G Scarlet, Corinto
150 bgs, Seed & Feed Corp, Corinto
500 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan Del Sur
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, San Juan del Sur
450 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Corinto
200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
50 bgs, Beirut
SHEEP GALL—7 dms, Tupman Thurlow & Co, Auckland
SHEEP GLANDS—2 cs, F J Benkart, Auckland
SHELLAC—27 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM ALKYL LAURYL SUFATE— 3 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, Yardley of London Inc, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—717 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—100 cs, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—100 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SPEARMINT LEAVES—396 ctns, P H Petry Co, Alexandria
100 ctns, Meer Corp, Alexandria
STARCH—100 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol Inc, Amsterdam
STYRON—400 bgs, Dow Chemicals International Co, Hamburg
SUMAC—136 bgs, River Plate Corp, Palermo
TAMARINDS—50 bbls, S B Penick, St Lucia
81 bbls, S B Penick, Antigua
TERPIN HYDRATE—10 csks, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
THYME OIL—6 dms, George Uhe Co, Malaga
TONKA BEANS—20 cs, Reiman Corp, Belem Para
TRAGACANTH GUM—96 bgs, Gill & Duffus, Khorramshahr
18 cs, American Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
217 bgs, American Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
145 bgs, Khorramshahr
TURMERIC—150 bgs, Overseas Products Corp, Port Au Prince
74 bgs, L E Ranson, Port Au Prince
ULTRAMARINE BLUE —20 dms, Antwerp
UREA CRYSTALS—2,206 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA—27 cs, F Huber, Tampico
VANILLA BEANS—48 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
15 cs, P Huber, Vera Cruz
VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, J D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Transworld Shipping Corp, Port Au Prince
VINYL PYRROLIDONE—10 pks, Markard Thaker, Rotterdam
WOOL GREASE—4 dms, J E Fox, Genoa
53 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
3 kegs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
m-XYLENE—3 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen

Los Angeles

COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Pacloban
126 tons, Proctor & Gamble Manufacturing Co, Pacloban
1,229 tons, Proctor & Gamble Manufacturing Co, Jagna
FISH OIL—3 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, East Asiatic Co, Inc, Rotterdam
700 bls, Joe Abegg, Rotterdam
PEPPER—230 bgs, C Czarnikow, Port Swettenham
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—27,013 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai
44,454 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mina al Ahmadi
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemicals & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
UREA—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Middlesbrough

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—800 bgs, Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
BERYL ORE—4,079 bgs, First National Bank, Buenos Aires
CORUNDUM—89 bbls, Precision Grinding Co, Hamburg
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
50 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Rotterdam
GAS OIL—68,727 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
GYPSUM—200 bgs, Beway Co, Liverpool
LEPIDOLITE ORE—2,016,000, Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
LITHARGE—187 dms, Faunce Co, Vera Cruz
MANGANESE ORE—1,118 tons, Calcutta
MAGNESIUM POWDER — 900 bgs, Darlington Chemical Co, Manchester
MOLASSES—1,879, 283 gals, Preston
NAPHTHALENE—840 bgs, Antwerp
1,111 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
800 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
500 bls, E Hirsh, Bremen
2,200 bls, Dunwoody Co, Bremen
1,490 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,735 bls, Bremen

—Continued on page 52

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

—Continued from page 47

first six months of 1957. In insulin-coma therapy, the trend was indicated by a drop from 1,486 receiving this treatment in 1955 to 921 for 1956 and 383 for the first six months of the current year. A marked decline is shown in the use of neutral packs and tubs. This treatment was estimated to have been used on 15,665 patients during 1955 while in 1956 it decreased to 3,678 and for the first six months of 1957 there were only 1,471 patients receiving this treatment.

Silver Cyanide—Price was unchanged after the 5⅝c. per ounce decline of last month. The market was steady reflecting the current firm tone in bullion. Declines in silver salts last month were the result of price movement in bullion, the first experienced in that market since February of this year.

Silver Nitrate—Price was unchanged reflecting the continuing steady tone in bullion. The ½c. price decline of a month ago was the result of the drop in bullion, the first price activity in that market since February. Stocks were ample. Needs steady at a low volume.

Streptomycin—Producers reported having experienced a slackening in bulk sales during the past few weeks. It was pointed out that trade needs for the next six weeks or so could normally be expected to be steady at a moderate volume. As with the other major antibiotics, a strong element was evident in the market due to the fact that no one could say to what extent stocks might be depleted by an outbreak of flu in this country.

Sulfonamides—Material continues to move in seasonal volume according to trade reports. Tariff Commission figures indicate that first four months production this year, bulk material only, leads last year's output by approximately 313,000 pounds. The majority of producers have switched to the metric system of listings for sulfonamides and this practice will be followed in OPD current prices.

Botanicals

Domestic botanicals were coming into collecting stations in increasing amounts according to trade reports last week. Some minimal amounts of ladyslipper root had been received, but it was doubtful if any substantial collections would be made this year. Volume is small and production difficult, it was pointed out, and harvesters are more interested in the large volume, bulky items which can be brought in with less effort. Buying activity was limited in senega root since new crop material is currently being received and consumers were anticipating some downward revision of prices. Dealers were uncertain as to whether this reduction could come about for some time though, in view of the fact that wet weather conditions were said to be hindering collectors at primary centers.

Imported botanicals remained substantially unchanged throughout the list. The arrival of relieving rains was said to have helped in a number of cases including that in the market for senna leaves. Papain remained high priced and scarce with little activity on the part of buyers since the question of rejected shipments here remains largely unresolved.

Ladyslipper Root—Minimal amounts of root were being received by dealers last week. A price of $3.50 nominal was quoted. It was doubtful if any substantial amount of this material would be received since the root is so small and a relatively large amount has to be collected to weigh anything. Collectors were more interested in large volume items. However, dealers pointed out that ladyslipper root continues to hold an important place among domestic botanicals. Trade sources indicated that the situation should be clarified somewhat by the first of next month when harvests may be more complete.

Lobelia Herb—Old crop material was listed at 95c. per pound. New collections were just beginning and no quotations were given. Stocks were ample according to trade reports of dealers here last week.

Senega Root—Buying activity in the market was limited for this time of year, it was said. Consumers were apparently anticipating a downward price movement since dealers are currently receiving new crop material. There was some doubt as to whether this would come about for some time in view of the fact that reports from collecting stations indicate wet weather conditions have been hindering harvests.

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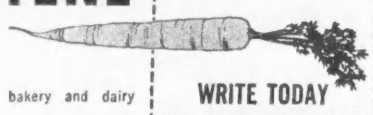

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Jobs & People

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago—**Peter C. Thompson** has been appointed a sales representative for Amsco. Working out of the newly-opened office in Columbus, Ohio, he will represent the company in the middle west.

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.—**John G. Neckerman** has been made a Calspray sales representative in North Dakota.

Catalin Corporation of America, New York—**John Ziccarelli** has been added to the sales staff at the New York office of Catalin's chemical division. **Herman Pickles, jr.,** has been assigned to the division's Chicago office, while **E. B. Lee** has been taken on at its office in Houston, Tex. **Glenn Nebel,** also active in Catalin's thermoplastic division, will handle chemical sales from the Los Angeles office.

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala.—**Chester H. Goodwin** has been made project manager for Chemstrand Limited's new "Acrilan" acrylic fiber plant now being constructed in Coleraine, Northern Ireland.

Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky.—**J. H. Rodenbush,** eastern district manager of Devoe & Raynolds' trade sales division, has been appointed chairman of the trade sales committee and elected a member of the board of directors of the New York Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Paul M. Jensen,** a veteran of twenty-four years with Dow and supervisor of plastic sales with the company's Detroit, Mich., office since 1944, has been advanced to a new position with the plastics sales staff at Midland headquarters. Mr. Jensen will handle special sales assignments in connection with molding materials. Succeeding him as plastics sales supervisor in Detroit will be **John E. Daniels,** who has served as a coatings salesman with the Cleveland, Ohio, office since 1954.

Eastern Metal Converters, Inc., New York—**Michael G. Kaufman,** president of Intra Continental Export Company of New York, has joined Eastern Metal Converters as vice-president and treasurer.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.—**Clarence L. A. Wynd,** Eastman Kodak vice-president, has been elected to the corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a five-year term.

Fluid Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.—**J. J. DeCarlo,** formerly director of purchases for Fluid Chemical, has been appointed to the newly-created post of plant coordinator.

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York—**W. H. Lacey** has been named MM&R sales representative for Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland.

Merchant Products Corporation, Philadelphia—**Chester V. Orlik** has been appointed controller and office manager for Merchant Products. **Michael Pantuck,** formerly with the Phillips & Jacobs Company, has been added to Merchant Products' sales staff.

National Lead Company, New York—**James H. Noyes** has been named plant manager of the National Lead-operated Atomic Energy Commission installation in Fernald, Ohio. Mr. Noyes joined National Lead as assistant manager of that plant in 1953 and was employed by Procter & Gamble Company and Schenley Laboratories, Inc., before coming to the company.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.—**Walter L. Griffith,** promotion manager of Parke-Davis, has been elected to the board of governors of the Midwest Pharmaceutical Advertising Club.

Rayonier, Inc., New York—**Dr. Russell M. Pickens** retired last week as a vice-president of Rayonier, a position he had held with the chemical cellulose producer since 1949. He will continue with the firm as a consultant, however. **E. Earl Church,** associate professor of pulp and paper technology at State University of New York at Syracuse, has joined Rayonier as a technical sales representative.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**G. F. Grimaldi** has been named New Orleans, La., division manager for Schering.

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia—**S. Stoney Simons** has been appointed assistant manager of the research and development division at Smith, Kline & French Laboratories. Mr. Simons, who has been with SKF since 1946, will have direct responsibility for the firm's research and development administration department, science information department and animal health products department.

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J.—**Francis E. Klemm** and **Henry J. O'Neil** have joined Thiokol as technical sales representatives.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York — **George E. Kuehn,** previously district manager in Buffalo, N. Y., has been made district manager for its Detroit, Mich., district by Union Carbide Chemicals. **Julian Paul,** formerly assistant district manager of the firm's Boston district, has been promoted to district manager for the Baltimore, Md., district. **D. F. Swartz,** previously Baltimore district manager, is the new district manager for the Buffalo district. **L. D. Polderman** has been named manager of engineering services in the technical service department of Union Carbide Chemicals. Mr. Polderman is an authority on the use of glycols and ethanolamines in gas treating operations and has published several papers on the subject. **D. H. Merry** has been assigned as a technical sales representative in Carbide's St. Louis, Mo., district office. **T. L. Proctor** has been shifted to the Detroit, Mich., office, while **R. G. Short, E. A. Vierengel** and **A. H. Welle** have been transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio, New York and Boston, respectively.

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.—A series of new executive assignments in the marketing division have been announced. Included are **Joseph J. Canon,** named marketing staff administrator; **Jack C. Gauntlett,** named assistant marketing staff administrator, and **William G. Freeman,** named director of domestic branch sales. **William G. Sugg, Richard P. Sellman** and **Alfred C. Scott** also received new positions.

Witco Chemical Company, New York—**Walter J. Tanner** has been appointed to the eastern regional sales force of Witco's organic chemicals division, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Tanner joined Witco seven years ago and has most recently been technicalservice manager for pigment blacks.

Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York—**Dr. Louis H. Diamond** has resumed his post as senior project chemist on the research and development staff for Westvaco at South Charleston, W. Va.

Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market reflected an easing tendency last week, dealers here reported, with a number of materials showing a lag in movement, though prices for the most part remained static. The condition of the market was partially attributed by dealers to the holiday weekend. Also, most dealers conceded, the market was moving into the final stages of the seasonal period, a time that is inevitably slower than the earlier months of the season. The citrus oils for the most part continued to show strength despite the easier tone of the rest of the market; nutmeg oil also was strong due to the tight supply situation that persists in its market. Geranium oil, which recently showed a strong advance in price at source, has begun to follow suit on spot with a 25c. per pound advance to a $17.25 to $17.80 per pound range. The advance was anticipated and is expected to occur again. Chamomile oil market stiffened somewhat with an advance in the price of source material. In the aromatic chemicals market, the ionones faltered throughout.

In the seeds and herbs market dealers noted that poppy stood strong with stocks too small to hold the market over until the new crop. Coriander has not moved despite the fact that the market is well into the season of heaviest consumption. Indian celery seed, it was said, in scarce on spot, and newcrop arrivals reportedly can not be expected before August. Cummin was high, it was noted, and there is little likelihood of change in prospect for the next two months. Anise remained low priced. Sage supplies were not heavy in view of the fact that the best season was close at hand. Rumors concerning newcrop. Dalmatian indicated that Yugoslavia was not considering any reduction in the price for next year. Efforts may be made to improve the quality and to control even more rigidly the shipment of sage that can be marketed as Dalmatian. Thyme and marjoram are only moderately stocked, it was claimed. New crop prices on oregano were coming out on the market, though the suggestion was made that spot stocks were relatively light.

Price Trends

Advanced

Geranium, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 6, 1956
144.85	144.83	143.80	135.36

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Chamomile—Information on source material flowers noted last week that Hungarian flowers have advanced in price. Replacement of chamomiles in the major producing areas of Central Europe are becoming difficult to obtain despite a willingness on the part of buyers to pay higher prices for goods. According to reports weather conditions have adversely affected the crop. Roman chamomiles, it was said, have been scarce for some time and the spot price is a nominal one in the absence of offerings.

Geranium—Bourbon quality material advanced on spot last week, dealers here reported. The movement follows on the heels of earlier information from source that prices had advanced heavily there. The price advance here—25c. per up to a $17.25 to $17.80 range—is considered only a minor climb in the light of the source advance and further revisions are anticipated. A factor reportedly contributing to the source movement, it was claimed here, was heavy buying on the part of Russian interests. This also has occurred in the sandalwood market, though prices to date in that market have not shifted on spot. However, heavy surprise buying in any quarter will inevitably lead to a somewhat stiffer market situation.

Lavender—This material on the whole remains in a state of anticipation with little movement shown and sales reported at a minimal level. The position of the newcrop will be the moving factor—when information of some validity arrives action will in all probability commence—and nothing is expected in that direction for another week or two.

Lime—Dealers reported last week that interest in this market continued at a good level, though the end-of-the-season slackening off is making itself felt to some degree. It was noted that seasonal demand had been particularly good this year with the situation reaching the point where dealers were filling contractual orders and little beyond that. However, supply at this time is in a good position and most demand can be answered.

Mace—This material remains in a position very similar to nutmeg. Both oils are in stiff supply positions and demand in both markets is good and expected to remain on its present level. Though demand has at some times diminished because of high listings, at present it is considered closely keyed to the supply picture.

Nutmeg—Dealers here noted last week that this material continues tight in supply and no variation is anticipated for at least another year. The condition has been in existence since the heavy crop and plantation damage suffered a while back. At that time it was estimated that full production—the level at which demand was being met prior to the storm damage—would not be resumed completely for three or four and possibly five years. It is now about two years since that time. Throughout the past two years, the position of the nutmeg market has fluctuated due to variations in demand. Also, the heavy price picture has tended to bring about a relaxation in buying at some times. However, basic demand has always persisted and with the supply as tight as it is—and must remain for some little time—dealers note that it is a valuable commodity.

Orange—One source noted last week that this market, unlike a number of the other citrus oils, was showing a tendency toward ease on spot. This was attributed, it was said, to conditions that prevailed in orange oil earlier in the year. At that time (through most o fthe first quarter) supplies were tight and a number of dealers bought heavily, both in fear of having an inadequate stock and also in order to meet the demands of the seasonal trade. Now, however, with the better portion of the season over, a number of holders caught with excessive stocks are tending to unload on spot. The result is the softening tone in the orange oil market.

Sandalwood—Dealers here are giving consideration to information that Russia has been buying large quantities of sandalwood oil in India. The information has it that the Reds have purchased as much as 28.000 pounds of sandalwood oil in India. The effect on spot, of course, would be to strongly curtail the available supply of material. Though neither the information nor the purchases have to-date effected the spot market (this market has for the most part shown a tendency towards softness) the feeling here is that prices will of necessity have to stiffen if the information is valid.

Aromatic Chemicals

This market for the most part reflected the slow and easy patterns that dominated the essential oils market last week, pro-

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended June 28

Caraway Seed (3 lots), 300 bags.
Cashew Nuts, Shelled (1 lot), 100 cartons.
Cassia (9 lots), 1,377 bags.
Celery Seed (1 lot), 87 bags.
Chamomile Flowers, 12 bags.
Chillies (1 lot), 60 bags.
Columbo Root (1 lot), 102 Bags.
Coriander Seed (3 lots), 900 bags.
Fennel Seed (1 lot), 86 bales.
Fenugreek Seed, 105 bags.
Gum Karaya (8 lots), 533 bags.
Kola Nuts (1 lot), 213 bags.
Marjoram (1 lot), 93 bags.
Nutmegs (5 lots), 228 bags.
Oregano Leaves, 171 bags.
Papain (3 lots), 92 cases.
Senna Leaves (1 lot), 162 bags.
Sesame Seed (3 lots), 645 bags.
Stramonium Leaves, 108 bags.

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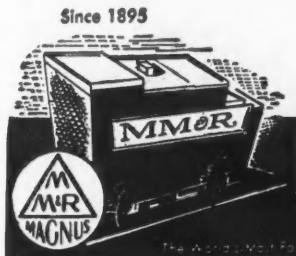

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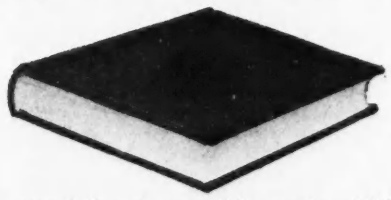

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- Use of the midget impinger
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- Spectrographic analysis
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Essential Oils

ducers here on spot reported. Prices, with few exceptions remained at previous levels, though tones were soft and shading was reported in a number of areas. One price decline that was noted was that of the ionones, which dropped 10c. per pound in near all categories. The new listing for alpha ionone is $4.70 per pound for material bought in 200-400 pound units; $4.75 per pound for material bought in 25-50 pound units; $4.85 per pound for material bought in 5-10 pound units and $5 for material bought by the pound.

Dimethyl Octanyl Acetate—This material declined 60c. per pound from its quote of the previous month, one major producer here reported last week. The new listings for the aromatic chemical are $3.75 per pound for material sold in 25-50 pound units; $3.85 per pound for material sold in 5-10 pound lots and $4 per pound for material sold by the unit. Dimethyl octanol also declined, falling away 45c. per pound from its previous listing. The new quotes for this material are $3.65 per pound for material in 25-50 pound units; $3.75 per pound for material in 5-10 pound units and $3.90 for material sold by the pound unit.

Seeds and Spices

The beginning of the week saw further fractional declines, one source noted last week, but foreign markets strengthened after a touch of weakness, and the softest area was "spot and nearby afloats. Lack of consumer demand, a seasonally recurring feature, it was said, coincided with a few releases of shipments and without any redeeming factors in the offing, grinders as well as dealers preferred to adopt a waiting attitude.

It should be noted, however, the source said, that a good deal of underlying demand seems ready to assert itself as soon as it is felt that the line is holding. At week's end it appears as though this phase is at hand, and while the coming week is unlikely to produce a major activity due to the long holiday weekend, the market looks hardly like being ready to give up more ground. Statistically, despite the absence of new figures, the market does not seem to face major problems. At the same time, every week that passes without anything but sporadic acquisitions tends to improve the technical position of the market. The absence of any burdensome long positions should be noted in this connection.

It was also noted that the Suez surcharge on freights from the East has been suspended almost unnoticed. In Indonesia an export promotion plan involving export certificates had at first been interpreted as bearish, but a drop in value of these certificates by week's end raised Lampong prices at origin. White pepper continued quiet, with spot below replacement, as a result, very small quantities afloat.

Pepper—Spot prices for pepper last week, one dealer here reported, settled somewhat during the week due to the arrival and release of additional supplies. On the other hand, prices in Singapore hardened to the extent of about one cent per pound. This advance was supported principally by demand from other markets. The activity in New York was not large enough to cause any sizable replacement buying. Malabar continued to rule fractions higher than Lampong. Sarawak offerings were insignificant, and fully on a level with those for Lampong.

The future course of the market, it was suggested, is pretty well controlled by how readily the current arrivals at New York will be absorbed. If spot demand were to broaden, it would force sellers in the Singapore market to replace. Without this stimulus, future business is apt to lag, and therefore, arrivals during August will be small. This could create another tense situation in August.

The one factor, the source noted, which could alter the picture considerably is pressure to sell Sarawak. Even if one concedes that the crop is smaller than anticipated and later than normal, the market should begin to feel movement of the crop this month.

Vanilla Beans—The market, though on the whole remaining intact, showed signs of shading in some areas and directions last week, dealers here reported. 25c. to 75c. per pound shavings of spot quotes were reported. A good portion of the vanilla beans already in extract or going into extract, it was said, had been purchased earlier in the year, at prices below those currently in effect.

General Chemical Offering One-Application Weed Killer

A new weed killer, said to be the first to eradicate hard-to-kill Johnson, Bermuda and other weed grasses with a single application, has been announced by General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Developed by General Chemical's research department, the product is known as hexachloracetone and is being marketed in a number of formulations under the trade name "HCA Weed Killers" for use in non-crop areas. "HCA" is designed for use with ordinary weed oils and not only materially increases their performance and efficiency but exhibits excellent properties of its own, General Chemical said.

It prevents resprouting of noxious grasses by killing the roots, gives full season control when applied at almost any time of the year, and kills weeds without sterilizing the soil. In addition, "HCA" in oil gives immediate results by "killing back" top growth in twelve to forty-eight hours after spraying.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Sets Up N.J. Office

Establishment of a branch office of the chemical department of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., at 1246 Broad Street, Bloomfield, N. J., has been announced.

John F. O'Brien has been appointed manager of the branch. Mr. O'Brien has been a McKesson chemical sales representative in northern New Jersey for the past five years.

At the same time, James M. Hamilton has been named manager of the New York branch office to succeed Walter M. Burgess, who will become assistant to the northeast district manager.

Imports at U. S. Ports

-Continued from page 48

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—433,751 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
174,647 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
130,482 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Cabimas
136,020 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Las Piedras
132,027 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
SHELLAC—75 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
VANILLA—27 cs, Zink & Triest, Vera Cruz
WHITING—2,200 bgs, Antwerp

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,600 bgs, Keasbey & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Durkee Famous Foods, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—13 cs, London
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabaco
538 tons, Procter & Gamble, Tacloban
170 tons, Procter & Gamble, Jagna
500 tons, World Wide Progressive Co, Cagayan
DILL SEED—150 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Castelaso & Associates, Rotterdam
675 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
HYDRATE OF ALUMINA—45 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
LIVERMEAL—654 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Antwerp
MANGROVE EXTRACT POWDER—223 bgs, International Products Corp, Lourenco Marques
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—209,355 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Bachaguero
44,425 tons, Avon Refinery, Mena al Ahmadi
36,730 tons, Standard Oil Co of California, Sungai Pakning
28,359 tons, Standard Oil Co of California, Ras Tanura
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, California Comm Corp, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—130 bgs, Gothenburg
SODIUM CHLORITE—20 dms, Mattoon & Co, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—125 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malmstrom & Co, Liverpool

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Coatings Materials

Although there were indications of further price weakness in the zinc market last week, oxide prices remained steady and unchanged at levels of long standing. Stability was noted also in markets for lead oxide and titanium dioxide. The former material was reported to be moving in reduced volume owing to the approach of vacation shutdowns in the paint industry.

Copper oxide has scored several sharp price declines in recent months due to the saturated condition of the copper market. The latest reduction, posted two weeks ago, brought the material 3c. per pound lower.

The only substantial price advance announced for the start of the third quarter was the $6 to $8 increase in refined water-ground barytes. Quotations were hiked, effective last Monday, to $55 per ton at St. Louis and $78.85 at New York. Other third quarter changes involved fractional increases in some of the synthetic resins, including polystyrene.

Buying interest in copal and dammar gums was off slightly in the month of June, but has started off well in the current month, according to local dealers. Prices have been steady and unchanged for more than a month. Also showing a steady trend is orange shellac, after having registered sizeable declines in the first quarter. Bleached shellac fell 2c. per pound a month ago and has since held unchanged.

Domestic mine output of crude gypsum totaled 1,987,125 short tons in the first quarter of the current year—a decline of 23 percent from the level attained in the like period of 1956. Further details on gypsum production, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, may be found below under "Fillers and Inerts."

The position of casein was unchanged last week. There were many factors contributing to exceptional strength in Argentine material. Chief of these was the fact that supply on hand, at approximately 3,500 tons, had reached one of the lowest levels ever recorded for this time of the year. In addition, demand in the European market continued at a high level. The American market though, reveals a virtual lack of interest. Consumers here customarily turn to soya protein whenever the price of casein advances. This is reportedly the case at present.

Price Trends

Advanced

Barytes, refd., water-grd., $6-$8 per ton

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 6, 1956
100.76	100.68	100.77	100.14

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors — Cadmium-selenide and cadmium-mercury lithopones are meeting seasonally moderate buying interest. Both groups are available in ample supply. A few weeks ago quotations were revised downward because of reduced quotations of selenium. CP cadmiums also were substantially reduced.

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for May, 1957, with figures for April, 1957, and May, 1956, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
May, 1957	125,032	30,733	155,765
April, 1957	117,236	29,879	147,115
May, 1956	126,624	30,613	157,237
Shipments			
May, 1957	117,583	25,916	143,499
April, 1957	101,910	28,276	130,186
May, 1956	114,339	31,582	145,921
Stocks			
May, 1957	239,516	63,562	303,078
April, 1957	232,067	58,745	290,812
May, 1956	178,801	92,097	270,898
Exports			
May, 1957	*	*	*
April, 1957	30,550	19,832	50,382
May, 1956	19,647	12,189	31,836

* Not available.

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome colors advanced to 5,578 short tons in April from 5,397 short tons the previous month, as reported by the Census Bureau. Output of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue) was higher at 409 short tons, as against 314 tons in March. Chrome oxide green production was slightly lower at 526 tons, as compared with 531 the previous month. Production of chrome yellow and orange advanced substantially, 2,250 tons in April from 1,978 in March. Figures for molybdate chrome orange showed a decline to 489 tons from the March total of 547. Output of zinc yellow (zinc chromate) also declined, toaling 463 short tons in April as against 490 the month before.

Copper Oxide—These pigments have scored several sharp price declines owing to the saturated condition of the copper market. The latest reductions, posted two weeks ago, brought oxide prices 3c. per pound lower. Black is quoted at 47c. per pound in 100- 1,999 pound lots, f.o.b. works. Red oxide is 48½c. per pound for Type I and 46¼c. per pound for Type No. 2.

Zinc Pigments—The market for zinc metal showed signs of another downturn last week with indications that the price might settle at 10c. per pound. The oxide market, though, has been totally unresponsive to movement in zinc during the present period. While zinc was falling a total of 2½c. per pound, the pigments held steady and unchanged. Dust, however, matched the metal declines.

Buying interest in pigments generally has fallen to a seasonally slow pace. Supply of zinc oxide is amply available.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales totals in pounds for April and list March's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission. (Production totals were published here in last week's issue):

SALES	March†	April†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	6,307,728	7,008,258
Adhesive resins	3,840,624	4,181,758
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,420,249	2,083,705
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	10,142,307	10,001,311
Protective-coatings resins, straight, modified	2,837,058	2,150,635
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,351,073	6,904,368
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	66,706,425*	62,264,884
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	10,540,633*	11,252,913
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	3,708,751	3,156,748
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	253,544	218,441
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials except styrene	388,224	504,582
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	1,091,164	1,032,431
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	899,775	982,816
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,981,382	2,008,759
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,599,809	2,535,059
All other modifications	3,108,484	3,447,818
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	23,702,546	22,406,062
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorophedrin acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	539,505	552,896

† Partly estimated.
* Revised.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—A good business volume was sustained through April and May, according to reports from the trade. Prices are steady and all grades of crude are in adequate supply. An anticipated upturn in housing starts is expected to benefit the industry.

Barytes—This material was increased in price effective last Monday. Refined water-

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Coatings Materials

ground barytes was raised $6 per ton at St. Louis and $8 per ton at New York. New quotations are $55, St. Louis, and $78.85, New York.

Gypsum—Domestic mine production of crude gypsum totaled 1,987,125 short tons in the first quarter of the current year, declining 23 percent from the level attained in the like period of 1956, according to the Bureau of Mines. In the same quarter, imports showed a five percent decline, the Bureau reported. Production of calcined products amounted to 1,782,887 short tons, as compared with 2,207,867 short tons in the first period of 1956.

Natural Resins

Gum—June sales were slightly off from the volume of the previous month. Currently, buying interest shows improvement but remains limited to prompt requirements. It has been nearly a month since the last price changes were posted. Manila grade copals are quoted at the following levels: — Manila C, 34¾c. to 38c. per pound; DBB, 25c. to 28c. per pound; DK dust, 14c. per pound nominally; MA, 19¾c. per pound. CBB, DK and WS continue out of stock due to absence of buying interest.

Singapore dammars are quoted at 44¼c. to 47c. for No. 1, 32c. to 34c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust.

Shellac—After registering declines in the first quarter and through part of April, due to heavy production in India, quotations of orange shellac settled at the levels currently in effect. Bleached material declined 2c. per pound a month ago and has since held steady.

Bleached bonedry shellac is quoted at 48c. per pound in bags, 49c. in barrels and 50c. in kegs. Refined material is 58c. in bags, 59c. in barrels and 60c. in kegs.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended June 22 the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25.88—unchanged from the previous week—as compared with $26.95 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants was 19,400 barrels, as against 18,150 the previous week and 21,601 a year ago. Average per barrel content consisted of 11.27 gallons of turpentine and 299.2 pounds of rosin. Percentages by gum grades were as follows:—WW, 43; WG, 22; N, 16; M, 18; and K and below, 1.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. June 28	Mon. July 1	Tues. July 2	Wed. July 3	Thur. July 4‡
Drums—					
H	...	...	$7.48	...	...
K	...	$7.47	...	$7.46	...
M	$7.49	7.48	7.47	7.48	...
N	...	...	7.52‡	...	...
WG	...	8.00	8.01‡	7.92‡	...
WW	8.21	8.25	8.08‡	8.05	...
Bags—					
M	7.38	...	7.34‡	7.30	...
N	7.38	...	...	...	...
WW	...	...	7.96	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended June 28)—
M or better, $7.05

Sales, USDA

545*	754*	1,692*	1,951*	...

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.40; WG, $9.05; N, $8.70

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.541‡	.553‡	.547	...
Sales	...	26,000¶	22,000¶	12,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price.
‡ Market closed for Holiday.

Johns-Manville Introduces Asbestos-Diatomite Material

Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, which produces asbestos and diatomite, has started marketing "Fibra-Flo," a combination of the two products, in a line of filter aids, said to assure filtration flexibility, greater efficiency and lower cost of operation.

Carlton J. O'Neill, J-M vice-president and one of the men responsible for the development of "Fibra-Flo," has been named general manager of Johns-Manville's "Celite" division. Mr. O'Neill succeeds C. B. Burnett, who has moved over to J-M's packings and friction materials division as general manager.

As general manager of the "Celite" division, Mr. O'Neill will be responsible for the mining, processing and marketing of diatomite and synthetic silicate products. The division, which operates a plant, mine and mill complex at Lompoc, Calif., markets its diatomite products under the trade name, "Celite" and its synthetic silicates under the name of "Micro-Cel" and "Celkate."

"Fibra-Flo" was developed in the J-M Research Center at Manville, New Jersey and first marketed in the brewing industry.

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William H. Winfield has been appointed a vice-president of the international division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

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Electromet Making Alloy Of Self-Reducing Vanadium

A self-reducing vanadium alloy is now being produced commercially by Electro Metallurgical Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. Extensive laboratory and field tests have indicated that the alloy is an economical, highly soluble source of vanadium for electric-furnace steels, according to Electromet.

The new alloy contains a reducing agent which reduces vanadium oxide and yields vanadium quickly and uniformly to the steel bath. It has been used to add as much as 0.80 percent vanadium to commercial heats of tool steel, with vanadium recoveries of 98 to 100 percent being reported.

High recoveries can also be expected when self-reducing vanadium is added to constructional alloy steels and high-temperature alloys made in the electric furnace.

Nuclear Protection

—Continued from page 7

resent the viewpoint of scientific and professional societies, trade and industrial associations and governmental groups. The American Standards Association is the US member of the ISO. The national standards bodies of thirtyeight nations comprise the ISO membership.

The American Standards Association holds the secretariat of the group, designated as ISO Technical Committee 85 on Nuclear Energy. This involves administrative leadership by the US in the nuclear standards field.

Morehead Patterson, chairman of the board and president of American Machine & Foundry Company, will be chairman of the ISO meeting. Mr. Patterson was appointed by President Eisenhower in 1954 as deputy United States Representative of the UN Disarmament Commission with the rank of Ambassador. Later in 1954, President Eisenhower again appointed him US Representative for International Atomic Energy Agency negotiations with personal rank of Ambassador. He is chairman of the Nuclear Standards Board of the American Standards Association.

In addition to safety standards for protection from nuclear radiation the international group will be concerned with terminology and standards for the safe and effective operation of reactors.

US delegates, accredited to the international conference by the ASA, are: Dr. R. C. Dalzell, Atomic Energy Commission; O. J. Gatchell (member-at-large), American Machine & Foundry Company; Daniel F. Hayes (American Society of Safety Engineers), Atomic Energy Commission; Mr. Kitts (Atomic Industrial Forum), General Electric Company; Dr. Morris Kleinfeld (International Association of Governmental Labor Officials), division of industrial hygiene and safety standards, New York Department of Labor; G. M. Muschamp, (Scientific Apparatus Makers Association), Brown Instruments Division, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company; Morehead Patterson; Dr. Lauriston S. Taylor, National Bureau of Standards; Harvey Wagner, (American Society of Mechanical Engineers), Detroit Edison Company; Dr. C. R. Williams (National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies), Liberty Mutual Insurance Company; W. A. McAdams, (Health Physics Society), General Electric Company; G. F. Hussey, jr. American Standards Association (secretary of delegation and for meeting) and Henry G. Lamb, American Standards Association.

Nineteen nations are participating members of ISO/TC 85. They are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and Hungary.

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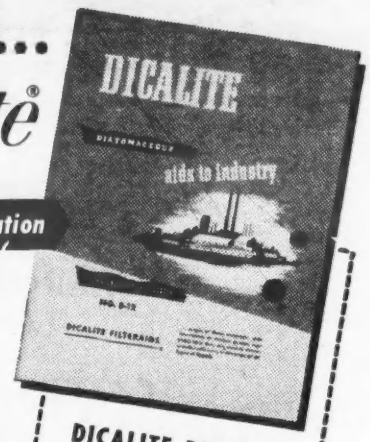

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Oilseeds, Cake and Meal Output: May

Statistics on the production of cake and meal and oilseeds crush have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of May. The data are as follows:—

Oilseeds Receipts and Crush

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks May 31
Castor beans	140	927	170
Copra	20,309	27,325	13,219
Corn Germs	28,035	28,071	[illegible]
Cottonseed	11,115	224,145	319,714
Flaxseed	34,658	43,706	[illegible]
Olives	.....	.....	.....
Peanut[1]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Soybeans	528,626	794,284	740,344
Tung nuts	.....	.....	.....
Other	5,096	4,863	6,412

Production of Oil Cake and Meals

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and Transfer	Stocks May 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	112,023	98,247	293,212
hulls	51,325	53,339	73,338
linters[2]			
First cut	16,838	21,778	78,636
Second cut	49,581	43,016	129,931
Mill run	3,115	3,092	10,033
Total	69,534	67,855	218,600
hull fiber	[3]	[3]	600
motes and grabbots	582	1,347	1,973
Soybean cake and meal	636,142	634,959	163,212
flour	8,452	8,676	4,528
lecithin	1,452	N.A.	1,373
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	446	610	458
Copra	9,696	10,176	651
Corn germ	12,166	12,137	514
Flaxseed	28,816	27,673	16,816
Olive	.....	.....	[4]
Peanut[5]	N...	N.A.	N.A.
Tung nut	.....	[4]	[4]
Other	3,791	4,483	12,790

N.A. Not Available.
[1] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.
[2] Average gross bale weight in pounds for May production: Total 625.8; first cut, 615.7; second cut, 629.6; and mill run, 620.5.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[4] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[5] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: May

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including primary and secondary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of May. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks May 31
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1]
Refined	.....	.....	[1]
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	761,000	10,977,000	[2]18,273,000
Coconut oil, crude	35,415,000	54,042,000	[2]50,849,000
Refined	34,962,000	33,266,000	11,456,000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	25,000	N.A.	N.A.
Corn oil, crude	23,817,000	23,424,000	13,948,000
Refined	21,850,000	21,257,000	7,068,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	81,446,000	79,033,000	107,760,000
Refined	74,543,000	106,940,000	245,087,000
Menhaden[3]	7,126,000		
Sardine (pilchard and herring)[3]		6,661,000	30,774,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[3]	804,000		
Lard, rendered and refined	[4]211,000,000	[5]42,009,000	120,168,000
Linseed oil, raw	31,929,000	35,442,000	123,646,000
Refined	14,844,000	22,036,000	32,546,000
Marine mammal oil[3]	.....	5,641,000	[2]21,685,000
Oiticica oil	.....	759,000	3,543,000
Olive oil, edible	.....	175,000	4,[illegible]
Inedible	.....	16,000	148,000
Sulfur foots	.....	.....	.....
Palm oil, crude	.....	3,[illegible]88,000	[2]15,9[illegible]8,000
Refined	[6]	305,000	1,482,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	[6]	4,397,000
Refined	[6]	[6]	[6]
Peanut oil, crude[7]	7,371,000	6,587,000	7,714,000
Refined	6,309,000	4,215,000	7,050,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	.....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	.....	[1]
Refined	.....	390,000	1,655,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	.....
Refined	.....	17,000	252,000
Soybean oil, crude	289,605,000	230,535,000	195,853,000
Refined	217,495,000	213,302,000	101,845,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	27,274,000	[8]23,510,000	19,680,000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	230,325,000	143,522,000	248,25[illegible],000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	76,192,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	14,295,000	13,126,000	9,945,000
Tung oil	.....	3,781,000	33,325,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	1,813,000	6,887,000	17,465,000
Refined	5,100,000	4,588,000	7,869,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	15,252,000	14,665,000	41,268,000

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks May 31
Castor oil chemically dehydrated[9]	2,378,000	N.A.	2,580,000
Deodorized oil[9]	74,451,000	18,669,000	14,690,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut babassu, and palm kernel and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic[9]	6,835,000	N.A.	7,848,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	1,154,000	N.A.	866,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	7,556,000	N.A.	2,7[illegible],000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	6,092,000	N.A.	11,774,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,780,000	N.A.	5,551,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content, high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	9,857,000	N.A.	7,358,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	8,377,000	N.A.	14,930,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	6,319,000	N.A.	10,065,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[10]	20,717,000	22,607,000	16,465,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[10]	21,373,000	17,530,000	55,095,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[9]	6,569,000	N.A.	6,197,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	4,012,000	2,162,000	1,118,000
Inedible	3,230,000	4,945,000	3,765,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	32,178,000	30,815,000	16,277,000
Soybean	95,318,000	90,431,000	36,752,000
Other	7,929,000	4,953,000	3,610,000
Inedible	1[illegible],000	1,943,000	1,870,000
Margarine[6]	[12]116,196,000	N.A.	29,963,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	5,689,000	1,68[illegible],000	2,[illegible],000
Shortening[6]	150,741,000	N.A.	123,001,000
Stearine, animal, inedible	1,193,000	N.A.	[9]
Vegetable oil, winter	13,021,000	12,625,000	16,018,000
Tall oil, crude	48,355,000	43,711,000	99,0[illegible],000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	12,366,000	5,928,000	19,859,000
Winterized oil	58,853,000	38,987,000	39,859,000

N.A. Not Available.
[1] Included in "other vegetable oil, crude" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.
[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.
[4] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 149,000,000 pounds in May.
[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[6] Included in "other vegetable oil, refined" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.
[8] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.
[9] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.
[10] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.
[11] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[12] The total for May, 1957, was packaged as follows:—One pound units, 107,245,000 pounds; bulk, pat or chips, 1,698,000 pounds; and bulk, other, 7,221,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Petroleum Derivatives

The approach of vacation periods for solvent using industries has slowed down the rate of contract buying. Heavy production of benzene by petroleum and cokeoven sources is reported to be meeting just enough demand to keep the market in balance. Toluene quotations at Detroit and Chicago remain spread 32 cents to 35 cents per gallon due to a recently announced reduction that was not matched by one of the major producers.

Production of crude oil in the United States averaged 7,541,000 barrels daily in April, for a decline of 176,000 barrels per day from the March level, according to a Bureau of Mines report. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil was likewise lower at 7,221,000 barrels daily—off 599,000 from the previous month. Stocks increased at a rate of 320,000 barrels per day, the bureau noted. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, amounted to 265,796,000 barrels on April 30, as compared with 254,911,000 barrels on March 31.

In reporting on refined products, the bureau noted that an average of 7,740,000 barrels daily was run to stills, a decline of 307,000 barrels from the March average. Runs of foreign crude in April reportedly averaged 863,000 barrels per day, as against 776,000 in March. Stocks of refined products amounted to 443,706,000 barrels on April 30, the Bureau pointed out, indicating an increase of 2,135,000 barrels during the month, and an increase of 36.8 million barrels over the total reported for a year ago.

Total demand for all oils in April was 9,414,000 barrels per day, which included crude exports of 300,000 barrels daily, refined exports of 508,000 barrels daily, and domestic demand averaging 8,606,000 barrels. In comparison with figures for April 1956, total demand was 6.5 percent higher, while domestic demand was only 1.5 percent higher. The wholesale price index for petroleum and petroleum products stood at 130.4 in April, as against 130.7 in March and 117.5 a year ago. The index is computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Mines last week reported the daily average output of natural gas liquids in the month of April at 34.5 million gallons—an increase of seven percent over April 1956. Additional data from this report are provided below under "Lighter Fractions."

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 6, 1956
107.64	107.64	107.64	105.47

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Aliphatic Solvents—With vacation seasons approaching in many industries, contract orders for solvents are coming in at a slower rate. Business volume during the second quarter was generally at a high level.

Price increases of 1c. per gallon were put into effect early in the year to offset the increase in crude oil quotations. Since then, all aliphatics have been steady and unchanged.

Benzene—Heavy production from petroleum and cokeoven sources is encountering demand just sufficient to keep the market in balance. Prices of long standing remain steady and unchanged at all shipping points.

Toluene—This market has not improved appreciably since the start of the year. Cokeoven supply is still lengthy, while a high percentage of petroleum material is being run back into the gasoline stream.

Quotations at Detroit and Chicago are spread from 32c. to 35c. per gallon due to a recently announced reduction that was not matched by a major producer.

Xylene—Business volume is seasonally fair with prices holding firm.

Lighter Fractions

Daily average output of natural gas liquids was 34.5 million gallons in April, an increase of seven percent over April, 1956, the Bureau of Mines reported last week. Production of liquefied gases at refineries remained at about the level of a year ago at 6.1 million gallons. Stocks of LP gases increased 81 million gallons during the month and are now 33.0 million gallons higher than a year ago, the Bureau noted.

Butane—Output of this material during the month of April totaled 180,103,000 gallons—121,840,000 gallons at plants and 58,254,000 at refineries—according to a Bureau of Mines report. On April 30, stocks at plants, terminals and underground stood at 223,623,000 gallons, as compared with 194,318,000 gallons on April 31. Refinery stocks totaled 42,378,000 gallons as against 35,574,000 gallons on April 31. Deliveries for gasoline use during the month were reported at 52,976,000 gallons, while shipments for other uses amounted to 91,018,000 gallons.

Isobutane—Production in April came to 35,443,000 gallons. Inventories increased to 14,563,000 gallons on April 30 from a total of 12,328,000 gallons on March 31. Deliveries during the month amounted to 33,208,000 gallons.

Propane—Output of this liquefied gas in April amounted to 242,497,000 gallons at plants and 89,460,000 gallons at refineries for a total of 331,957,000 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. On April 30, stocks at plants, terminals and underground stood at 285,963,000 gallons, increasing seasonally from the 248,679,000 gallons reported for March 31. Refinery stocks added up to 30,450,000 gallons, as against 24,486,000 gallons on March 31. Deliveries for gasoline use were reported at 3,612,000 gallons, while shipments for other uses came to 285,097,000 gallons, the Bureau noted.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 22 totaled 273,192,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 274,227,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,035,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 299,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 736,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended June 21, 1957, indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,238,000 barrels, a decrease of 56,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,859,000 barrels were 132,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 228,000 barrels below the week ended June 22, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,065,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,008,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending June 21, 1957, crude oil production averaged 7,322,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,950,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,038,000 barrels daily.

Fuel Oil—A leading western oil company has increased its posted prices for residual fuel oil 5c. per barrel at all shipping points. Effective date of the advance was June 18.

Production of distillate fuel oil showed a seasonal decline during the month of April—52,934,000 barrels, as against 57,680,000 barrels in March. Stocks increased to 78,743,000 barrels from the previous month's total of 76,245,000 barrels. With the end of the seasonal market, domestic demand fell to 45,991,000 barrels, after reaching 60,855,000 barrels in March.

Output of residual was reported at 33,964,000 barrels in April, as compared with 37,351,000 in March and 33,892,000 in April, 1956. Stocks on April 30 totaled 37,429,000 barrels — approximately unchanged from the March level. Domestic demand was reported at 47,202,000 barrels, as against 50,220,000 the month previous.

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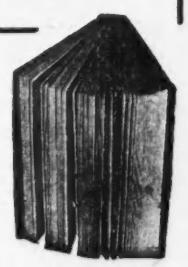

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Business in oils and fats was slow last week, due in part to the Fourth of July holidays. Vacation shutdowns of many consumer plants also was a contributing factor. Despite light trading, edible oils remained on steady basis. Cottonseed, corn and soybean oils were unchanged and well held. Scarcity of crude cottonseed oil kept refined grades steady. Soybean oil also was steady reflecting the advance in soybeans. Peanut oil was inactive and nominal. Crude coconut oil was well held and lower bids were turned down for nearby shipment. Scarcity of cottonseed and soybean oil foots further strengthened these materials and prices were lifted fractionally. Palm oil on spot was easier due to the lower cost of replacements from primary sources.

Trading in tallow and greases was limited, but the market remained firm. Soapers absorbed moderate lots at unchanged prices while other buyers had to pay one eight cent more. Offers continued light and were closely held. Lard was stronger and fractionally higher.

Linseed oil remained firm and light trading took place at the current price schedule. Lower bids were turned down. Linseed meal was quiet and quotably unchanged. Soybean meal was firmer, up $1.50 per ton. Demand for tung oil continued light as the trade still awaited the announcement of import quotas and or the imposition of import duty. Moderate supplies for prompt delivery were firmly held.

Consuming demand for vegetable waxes continued restricted to actual needs. Carnauba grades were quiet and steady, reflecting the offers for shipment from Brazil, especially yellows which were raised about 1 cent per pound for shipment. Japan wax was lower on spot, off 3 cents per pound. Pure refined ouricury also was lower and reduced 5 cents per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refined, ⅛c. per lb.
foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 2 5c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton
Soybean oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Japan wax, 3c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, refd., 5c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 6, 1956
114. 05	113.76	115.15	117.95

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market was quiet, but steady. Domestic grades were quotably unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian was maintained at 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	249,900	.....
Previous week	667,500	2,350,000
Corresponding week, 1956	910,200	.....
Total this year	12,322,900	51,022,000
Corresponding period, 1956	24,962,050	36,581,800

Coconut—Crude was held at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 12¼c., New York, nearby delivery. Lower bids were turned down.

Corn—Market was firm, with crude sales at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 14c. asked. Refined was quoted at 17.41c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures market on the New York Produce Exchange remained on a firm basis last week. Trading was mixed and fairly active for the short week. Market was influenced by the Senate-House conferees agreement to include bartering with Russian satellites also extending PL 480 program for another year. The bill authorized the selling $1 billion worth of surplus commodities at foreign currencies and additional $300 millions for needy peoples abroad. July tenders increased to 100 contracts and readily taken.

Crude cottonseed oil was scarce and higher. Light trading was reported at 13⅝c. and bid for tankcars, Valley. Offers were scarce and quotations closed entirely nominal at 13¾c., Valley and south-

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 5, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	189	15.93	15.59	15.93S
Sept.	406	15.92	15.66	15.92S
Oct.	56	15.73	15.47	15.72S
Dec.	136	15.62	15.39	15.62S
Mar.	47	15.54	15.35	15.54@15.60
May	38	15.53	15.35	15.52@15.58
July	4	15.42	15.37	15.45@15.53

Total sales and switches, 876 contracts.

per pound tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis. This east; 13⅜c., Waco and 13⅛c., Lubbock.

Export declarations for cottonseed oil totaled 1,714,510 pounds for the week of June 28.

Private estimate of the cotton crop placed the acreage approximately 13,575,000 acres at the end of June, compared with 16,800,000 at this time last year. The crop was off to a late start due to excessive rains and wet fields. The official government estimate will be issued today (July 8).

Linseed—Firm tone prevailed in this market, despite limited trading. Light sales took place for prompt delivery at 12.7c. price was maintained for July through September. October-December delivery was named at 12.9c. and January-March, 13.1c., same basis. Withdrawals were quite active against former contracts

Flaxseed—CCC sold 350,000 bushels of flaxseed for export at $2.30 to $2.30⅝ per bushel, Duluth and 375,000 bushels to crushers at $2.29 per bushel, Minneapolis.

Minneapolis.—Crushers reluctantly advanced bids 3c. on cash flaxseed as offerings disappeared at the lower level. Offerings remained small after the increase, not unexpected since trading traditiinally picks up ahead of a decline. Demand was not aggressive, crushers content to pick up occasional small lots to fill immediate requirements. Most attention was centered on weekly tenders and acceptances of C. C. C. flaxseed for export oil. Cash flaxseed bids were at $3.05 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Growing conditions throughout the growing area continued excellent but trade advices indicated that continued rain could be harmful. Only 5 cars traded in the spot market, while to-arrive bookings totaled 1 car and 12,400 bushels. Arrivals amounted to 236 cars (160 for C. C. C.), compared with 74 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 29 cars, against 3 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	460,800	129,500	52,200
Since Sept. 1	28,370,200	24,968,250	3,692,600

Oiticica—Tankcars were unchanged at 17½c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery. Trading was quiet. Drums were unchanged at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Business was reported restricted to small lots for spot needs. Interest in replacements continued to lag. Tunisian oil was sold at $2.75 to $2.80 per gallon, spot, drums, duty paid, with replacements held at $70 to $71 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York. Greek oil ranged from $69 to $71 per 100 kilos, same basis. Spanish oil was inactive and maintained at $70 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping point.

Palm—Lower cost of replacements weakened the local market and quotations declined fractionally. Drums were quoted at 15c, to 16c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were offered at 12¾c., New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Trading was light. Crude last sold at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and closed nominal. Refined was quoted at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Tankcars were unchanged and nominal at 18¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Trading was slow, but the market remained steady with the firmness of beans. Light sales of crude took place at 11¾c per pound, tankcars, Decatur, July-August delivery. Refined salad was quiet and unchanged at 14½c. per

Oils, Fats and Waxes

pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 5, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per Pound—		
July	8	11.76	11.65	11.65@11.75
Sept.	6	11.75	11.67	11.68@11.80
Oct.	1	11.72	11.72	11.70@11.76
Dec.	2	11.55	11.50	11.55@11.65
Mar.	1	11.60	11.60	11.58@11.64

Total sales, 18 contracts.

Tung—Firm tone prevailed and limited stocks were maintained at 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Buying interest continued light. Drums ranged from 25¼c. to 25¾c. per pound, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was stronger and advanced 1c. per pound. Stocks on spot were quoted at 74c. to 79c. per pound, according to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was reported slow, but the market remained unchanged and steady. Offerings were well held for all grades. Yellow grease was sold at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars delivered with low acid held at ⅛c. higher. Choice white all hog ranged from 9½c. to 9⅝c., same basis, as to seller.

Lard—Market was firmer and fractionally higher. Cash lard was nominal at 13.20c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extrax was in limited supply and firmly held at 19½c. to 20c. per pound, drums, as to seller and quantity. Oleo stearine was quoted at 13½c., same basis.

Tallow—Moderate trading was reported at unchanged prices. Offers were limited and firmly held. Soapers bought bleachable fancy at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered with business also reported at 8⅜c. Prime was sold at 8⅛c. and bid at ⅛c. less. Special ranged from 7⅞c. to 8c. and No. 1, 7¾c. to 7⅞c., same basis. Edible tallow was nominal at 12⅝c., same basis. Fancy was quoted at 9¾c. to 9⅞c. drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Consumer interest was reported light. Shipments were unchanged 10⅜c. per pound, drums, exdock, with recent sales booked thereat. Drums on spot were unchanged at 11½c. to 11¾c., as to quantity.

Menhaden—This quiet and more or less nominal due to lack of trading. Offerings were restricted to poor menhaden catch, buying interest also lagged. Crude was nominal at 8¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. works and 8½c., f.o.b. steamer.

Crude menhaden oil production so far this season has been well below a year ago. Output in April was indicated at 68,535 gallons, against 250,160 gallons, April last year. During the first four months this year, production totaled 88,135 gallons compared with 300,100 gallons for the same period last year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand still confined to actual needs. Meal 41 percent was steady at $51 to $52 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $56, Alabama and $57, Georgia-Alabama for July shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market was steadier and slightly higher in some directions.

Minneapolis.—This market developed firmer undertone, prices steady to 50c. higher. Moderate improvement was noted in demand for nearby supplies, while interest in new-crop offerings was at a virtual standstill. Withdrawals against small existing contracts continued at active pace. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $45 to $45.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis for prompt shipment. September December was steady at $48 to $49. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, declined $1, now quoted at $49.50 for July and $50.50 for August.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	9,900,000	6,480,000
Since Sept. 1	539,920,000	657,970,000

Soybean Meal—Bullish sentiment prevailed in soybean meal and prices advanced $1.50 per ton. Heavy rains have delayed completion of soybean planting in some sections. A private crop estimate indicated production of 425 million bushels of soybeans this year, compared with 455,869,000 a year ago. Moderate demand for soybean meal persisted, though not as aggressive as in recent weeks. Eastern trunk line market was strongest. Soybean meal was quoted at $44.50 to $45 a ton, unrestricted, bulk Decatur.

Waxes

Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Strength of replacements from Brazil of carnauba wax was reflected locally and quotations were quite steady, despite spotty demand. Yellow carnauba were boosted about 1c. per pound for shipment, while other grades were held at unchanged levels. Offers of crude beeswax were scanty and the tone of this market was steadier. Slow demand for Japan wax, coupled with lower cost of replacements caused the local market to drop 3c. to 37c. to 38c. per pound, as to quantity and seller. Continued inactivity in ouricury wax locally resulted in price reduction of 5c. per pound. Refined pure was lower at 80c. to 81c., spot as to quantity.

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Plasticizer, Intermediate Development Told by Dorr

A new plasticizer and chemical intermediate, developed by the reaction of glycerine and propylene oxide, has been announced by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., under the trademark, "Hyprin GP25."

Developed by a unique process, the material is a new form of hydroxypropylglycerine. A viscous, yellowish-amber liquid, it has an average addition of 2.5 moles of propylene oxide to each mole of glycerine.

This type of reaction is not new, but Dow's process and products are unique in that there is no polymeric build-up of the propylene oxide, it is pointed out. "Hyprin GP25" is being used as a plasticizer for some cellulosic products and shows promise in the paper, cellophane and other cellulosic fields, Dow said.

Fatty Acid May Output Rises Above April Level

Production of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids in May rose to 34.6 million pounds, about 1.4 million pounds above the April level, but about 2.5 million pounds below production reported for May, 1956, according to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers.

Disposition in May totaled 34.8 million pounds, up 2.7 million pounds from the April figure, but off 1.8 million pounds from the disposition figure for May, 1956.

Stocks of finished goods at the end of May totaled 29.1 million pounds, about 0.6 million pounds lower than the previous month's figure. Work-in-process increased about 900,000 pounds.

Aspirin Not Taking

—Continued from page 7

described results with the antimalarial "Aralen" (chloroquine). The Canadian doctor stated that "Aralen" seemed to be the only drug in his experience which attacked the basic disease process. In a long-term study of 125 cases he said "Aralen" inactivated the disease in 70 percent of patients.

Aspirin With Hormones

In another paper it was pointed out that patients with rheumatic fever should be given aspirin to reduce rebound effects that occur when cortisone or related steroid hormones must be discontinued, a specialist in the field stated.

Dr. Edward E. Fischel, director of medicine at Bronx Hospital, New York, reported results of a study of combined use of aspirin and the hormones cortisone, hydrocortisone and prednisone.

"When hormone therapy was stopped and aspirin therapy continued, no increase occurred in the severity of the rheumatic symptoms," Dr. Fischel's paper noted. "We were then able to continue the aspirin for a long period of time in an attempt to keep the rheumatic activity suppressed."

Combined use of aspirin with cortisone, or the other steroids, was necessary because the rebound that often happens following withdrawal of these hormones "is not always mild," Dr. Fischel said.

Continuation Of Earlier Study

The study involves thirty-nine rheumatic fever cases, followed for several years. It was a continuation of an earlier cooperative study conducted in Great Britain, Canada and the United States to compare the effectiveness of aspirin and cortisone.

"The dramatic effects of cortisone therapy," Dr. Fischel said, "are tempered by several difficulties which may arise. Large dosage and long continued therapy may result in serious toxicity with hypertension, convulsions, lack of resistance to infection, perforated peptic ulcers, mental depression, etc.

"The cessation of therapy, particularly if after a short term, is frequently associated with a rebound or a re-activation of the disease. The rebound is not always a mild and self-limited one. Severe inflammatory reactions, progressive disease, congestive heart failure, inflammation of the sac containing the heart have been observed . . ."

Dr. Fischel said treatment of rheumatic fever should not be restricted to one useful agent, such as cortisone. He said aspirin had been available for years before hormones were known to be effective. Describing combined aspirin-cortisone therapy in his study, he noted:

"Generally, when hormone therapy was stopped and aspirin continued, an increase in severity of the rheumatic process did not occur . . . The ability of aspirin to suppress the flare-up of rheumatic inflammation which usually follows cessation of hormone therapy may be of benefit to the patient," Dr. Fischel stated.

Aspirin is just as effective as cortisone in the long-term treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, and produces fewer side reactions, a team of British scientists reported.

The report on the aspidin-cortisone comparison was delivered by Dr. Frank D. Hart, of London, medical officer of the rheumatism unit, Westminster Hospital, and Dr. E. G. L. Bywaters, head of the special project sponsored by the Empire Rheumatism Council. Attending the congress were some 1,000 specialists in arthritis diseases.

The conclusions reported in the British study were as follows:

1. No striking difference between the aspirin and cortisone patients in their progress against the crippling disease;
2. Generally similar biochemical and physical reactions in both groups;
3. General supportive medical care should be used no matter which drug is used.

Various Evaluations

At periodic intervals in the study, Dr. Hart told the meeting, the two groups of patients, numbering 100, were evaluated as to: ability to work, functional capacity, spread of the disease and biochemical and x-ray changes.

"The only respect in which there was a real difference between the aspirin and cortisone groups was in the patient's own assessment of his well being. Even here the difference was slight and, in most instances, the two groups were remarkably similar.

"No striking difference was seen between the two groups of patients as a whole at any point in the three-year period We concluded that a basic regimen of general care together with either aspirin or cortisone produced very similar results."

The 100 patients, aged from seventeen to sixty were assigned to the aspirin and cortisone groups at random, though an effort was made to have an equal number of men and women. Dosages were tailored to each patient at the lowest possible level needed to keep the minimum of side effects.

Aspirin, it was noted, was given in doses of four grains a day, or slightly less than a single standard tablet (5 grams).

IN KEY LINSEED OIL POST: T. G. Garfield, jr., elevated from Milwaukee, Wis., regional sales manager to assistant sales manager for linseed oil by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fertilizer Plant Award Made by Italian Concern

Potasse & Engrais Chimiques has been awarded a contract by Societa Azienda Nationale Idrogenazione Combustibili, Milan, Italy, to erect a 400-600 T/D complex fertilizer plant utilizing the PEC carbonitric process which will produce a basic formula of 13-10-12.

Plants of this type are available in the United States through Chemical & Industrial Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, which has the exclusive right to license the PEC processes to users.

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Obituaries

Millard Carnrick

Millard Carnrick, president and chairman of the board of G. W. Carnrick Company, Newark, N.J., died June 27 in Montclair, N.J. He was seventy-eight years old.

Mr. Carnrick founded the drug company in 1899 with his father, George Wheeler Carnrick. He had been president since 1925, and board chairman for the last fifteen years.

Harold C. Haskell

Harold C. Haskell, former general counsel of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and a member of duPont's board of directors, died June 30 in Rockland, Me. He was seventy-two years old.

Mr. Haskell joined duPont in 1930 as assistant director of the company's legal department. He became its director in 1940.

In 1941, Mr. Haskell was elected to the board of directors, and in 1943 he was appointed general counsel of the company.

J. R. Minevitch

Joseph R. Minevitch, a designer and engineer formerly with E. B. Badger & Sons Company and the Badger Process Division of Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, died July 3 in Boston. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Minevitch left Stone & Webster in 1955 to enter private practice as a chemical engineer and consultant. Early this year he formed a firm under his name. He had been with Stone & Webster for thirty-one years.

Hugh Roy Cullen, Texas oilman, died July 4 in Houston. He was seventy-six years old. Mr. Cullen had spent most of his life in the oil industry, starting in 1915 as a wildcatter.

Charles A. Darius, retired director of the patent and trademark department of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died July 3 in Montclair, N. J. He was eighty-six years old.

Paul W. Fleischmann, former vice-president and a director of Standard Brands, Inc., New York, died June 28 in that city. He was eighty years old. Mr. Fleischmann started as an employee of Fleischmann Company in 1894, and was manager of the company's yeast plants at Baltimore, Md., and later Chicago.

Walter G. Frankenburg, a chemist who developed the homogenized tobacco leaf process, died July 4 in Lancaster, Pa. He was sixty-three years old. Dr. Frankenburg worked for I. G. Farben Industries in Germany. Upon coming to the United States in 1938, he worked for General Aniline & Film Corporation until 1940 and later worked with Socony Vacuum Oil Company.

W. C. Hayhurst, for thirty-three years manager of the Kansas City, Mo., branch office of Parke, Davis & Co., died June 30 in Pasadena, Cal. He was eighty-seven years old. Mr. Hayhurst retired from Parke-Davis in 1939.

Plastics Lab

—*Continued from page 4*

of new polymers; (2) study of the effects of high-energy radiation on polymers; (3) study of the effects of high-energy radiation on polymers and the synthesis of polymers amenable to improvement by radiation, and (4) the lamination of plastic films to polyester glass laminates.

Other work is in the fundamental development: (1) of structural dielectrics for aircraft applications; (2) of plastics for use at high temperatures; (3) of solvent-resisting silicone rubbers; (4) of adhesives for various materials; and (5) of new silicone elastomers.

Typical recent problems include the formulation and evaluation of polyolefins specifically designed for radiation cross-linking, the casting of polyester glass laminates on "Mylar" to add the latter to the "sandwich," and the study of the stability under radiation of adhesives used in assembling nuclear-powered aircraft.

Monsanto Expands

—*Continued from page 3*

the material in surface coatings and structural plastics.

Production of polyester resins in particular, Mr. Lawler said, has increased from 27 million pounds in 1954 to an estimated 71 million pounds in 1956 and may reach 90 million pounds in 1957. Polyesters reinforced with fibrous glass, synthetic and natural fibres and other materials have been finding increased use in a variety of structural applications, he said.

Two recent examples cited by Mr. Lawler were the use of polyester-faced concrete blocks to provide an attractive, washable and weatherproof exterior for Monsanto's new multi-million dollar research laboratories completed recently in suburban St. Louis and the use of molded sections of glass-reinforced polyester as the structural components of the Monsanto "House of the Future" at Disneyland, Calif.

According to Mr. Lawler, 19 specific structural applications of polyester resins, ranging from paneled partitioning and protective paints to molded drawers, exhaust fans and ceiling tile, went into the new Monsanto inorganic chemicals research facility. Of these, fourteen were entirely new applications developed for Monsanto. These are being made available to the public through design and construction engineers.

Union Carbide Correction

In its story of Union Carbide Corporation's plans to build a new large-scale organics plant in Putnam County, W. Va., in the previous issue, OPD erroneously reported that the unit's ethylene oxide facilities alone are initially expected to add 10 million pounds per year to the firm's capacity. Actually, they are slated to add 150 million pounds annually to Carbide's capacity.

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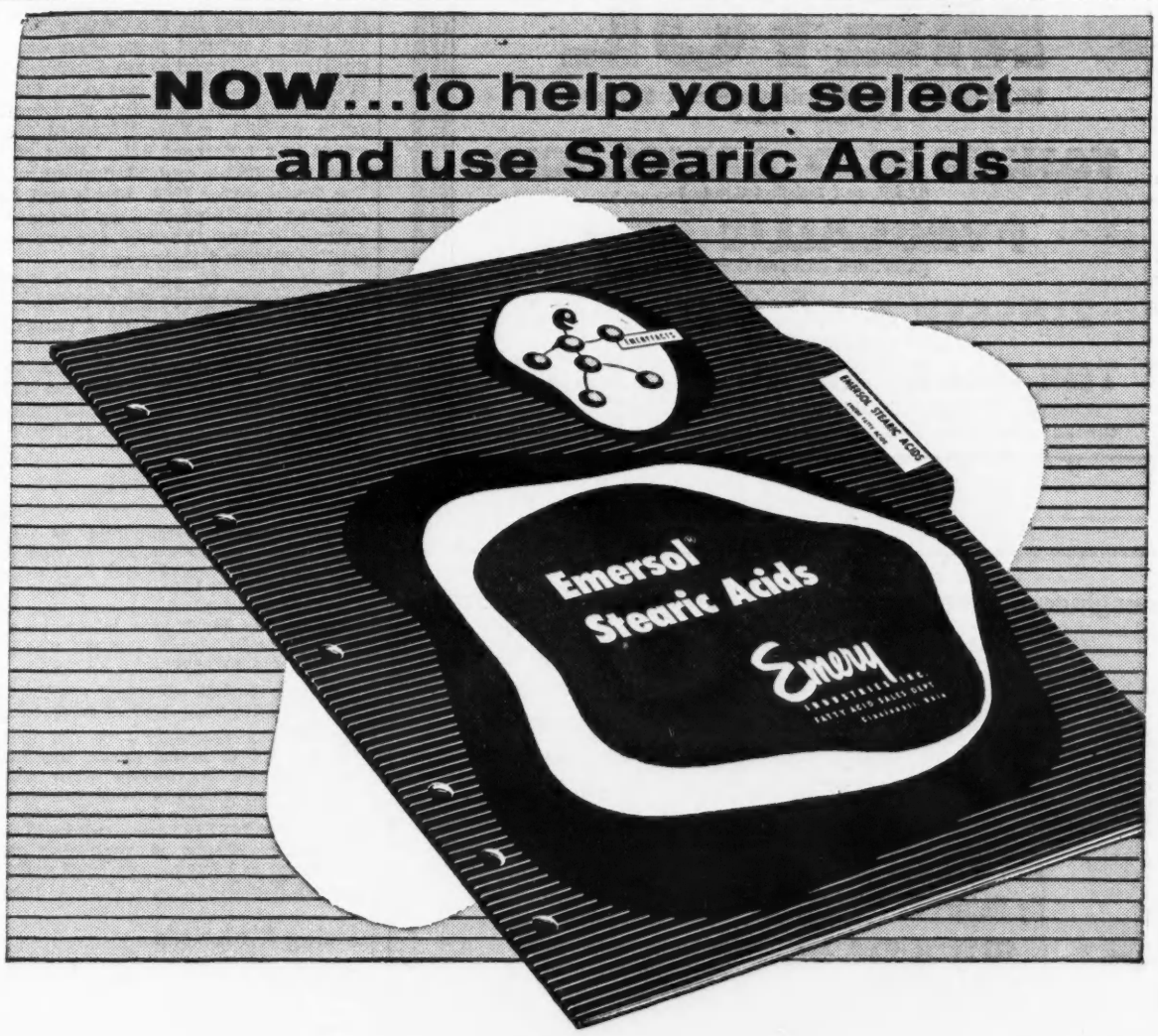

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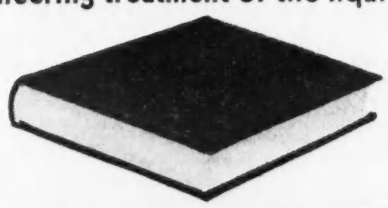

- advantages and disadvantages
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By Robert E. Treybal, New York University

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Business in textile and leather chemicals slackened last week, the market feeling the effects of vacation shutdowns of consumer plants during the first and second half of this month. Trading continued spotty, chiefly for actual requirements. Prices were without change and generally steady. In the chemical group consumers took moderate lots against contracts. Sizing materials remained steady and unchanged. Users absorbed sizable quantities of potato starch against old orders, with new business confined to spot delivery. Conditions in the Siamese tapioca flour market were reported improved, but offers for shipment were still scanty and will not increase until new crop becomes available. Brazilian tapioca was quiet but firm for replacement. Sago flour for shipment was reported in tight supply and firm. Stocks on spot were reported moderate and well held.

Tanning materials were quiet and quotably unchanged. Many tanneries will shut down during the first two weeks of July.

Woolen and worsted fabric production totaled 78.3 million finished linear yards during the first quarter of 1957, it was reported by the Census Bureau. This was 1 percent more than the last quarter of 1956 and about 6 percent less than the first quarter last year. Output of women's and children's clothing fabrics at 35.1 million finished linear yards was 1 percent below that of the previous period, and 10 percent under the first quarter 1956. Men's and boys' clothing fabric production increased 1 percent during the first quarter to 37 million finished linear yards.

Production of non apparel fabrics was 32 percent above the previous quarter. Blanketing increased 2 percent to about 2.3 million yards. Production of transportation upholstery and other non apparel fabrics amounted to 1.6 million yards during the first quarter, compared with 741 million yards in the previous three months.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 6, 1956
106.27	106.27	105.30	107.45

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — Production of sodium bichromate and chromate totaled 9,860 tons in April, against 9,642 in March and 9,939 tons, April last year according to the Census Bureau. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 10,262 tons in April against 10,187 tons in March. Demand was light. Prices were unchanged for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was light and spotty. Prices were held at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — While demand was limited to actual needs, the market remained steady. Prices were without change. Production in April was reported at 2,111 tons by the Census Bureau compared with 2,187 in March and 2,294, April last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 1,953 tons in April and 2,105 tons in March.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for immediate delivery. Prices were without change and fairly steady. Flake was quoted at $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, spot as to quantity and powder, $1.26 to $1.28 per pound, same basis. Techinical albumin was in tight supply and ranged from $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot as to quantity and seller.

Liquid egg production in May was 6 percent less than a year earlier, but 15 percent more than the 5-year average production for the month. Production totaled 89,115,000 pounds, compared with 94,944,000 pounds in May last year and the average for the month of 77,625,000 pounds. The quantities used for immediate consumption and drying were larger than a year earlier and smaller for freezing.

Egg solids output during May totaled 4,001,000 pounds, compared with 3,308,000 pounds in May last year and the 1951-55 average for the month of 2,846,062 pounds. May production consisted of 1,607,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 1,222,000 pounds of albumin solids and 1,172,000 pounds of yolk solids. Production during May last year consisted of 904,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 1,434,000 pounds of albumin solids and 970,000 pounds of yolk solids.

Frozen egg production during May totaled 66,312,000 pounds, against 75,158,000 pounds during May last year and the average of 64,668,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks increased 34 million pounds during May, compared with 45 million pounds in May last year and the average increase of 39 million pounds.

Corn Dextrin — Seasonal demand continued for all grades. Prices were maintained at prevailing levels. Gum was quoted at $9.33 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.07; dark canary, $9.17 and white, $8.91, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch — This market remained steady, despite slackened buying interest. Prices were well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply dropped 1,319,000 bushels to 127,321,000 bushels for the week ended June 28, against 52,391,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Potato Starch — Buying interest was restricted to moderate quantities for spot delivery. Market remained steady at unchanged prices. Withdrawals against contracts continued to move in good volume. Producers maintained carlots at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, less ¼c for shipment below the Mason Dixie line and 6½c., carlots, mills, Idaho, less ½c. for delivery to eastern destinations. Supplies on spot were maintained at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Offers for shipment were scarce and steady. Good quality was held at 5¾c. to 5.95c., carlots, exdock. Spot stocks were unchanged. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8½c. to 9c., spot according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Improved market conditions were reported in the Siamese market last week. Offers for shipment were still scarce and firmly held. Medium flour was quoted at 5.95c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and grade A, 6.65c., same basis. Brazilian flour was steady at 9¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Trading was reported inactive.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Shipments remained steady and unchanged at 7½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Consumer interest was limited.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment were unchanged and closely held. Buying interest continued slow. Genuine J 1's were held at $68 per ton, exdock; crushed J 1's, $82 to $83, and Bombay, $61 to $63, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Trading was light and confined to nearby shipment. Shipments were well held at prevailing quotations. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Scarcity of stocks in Turkey kept shipments firm. Business, however, was inactive due to high cost of replacements as users switched to substitutes. Quotations were more or less nominal. Beards were quoted at $95 per ton, exdock and cups $75 to $77, same basis. Extract ranged from 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, as to seller.

Wattle—While trading was slow, steadiness at primary centers kept offers of shipment at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment, merchantable, $75 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent was quoted at 8.275c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African, 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

National Lead Co. Fills Research, Technical Posts

National Lead Company, New York, has appointed Dr. Roy Dahlstrom director of research and has advanced Charles L. Schmidt to succeed him as technical director of the titanium division.

Dr. Dahlstrom will supervise and coordinate the activities of all the laboratories of National Lead. Mr. Schmidt had been assistant technical director of his divison since 1953.

USI 'Blue Sheet'

—*Continued from page 5*

as a news letter for scientists and executives in the feed manufacturing industry. It, too, is built on the same principle of reader service.

USI was reportedly the first to use a news technic to solve the problem of how to advertise basic chemicals — products frequently so similar to the competition's that "reason-why" advertising themes are difficult to develop.

The objectives originally set for the campaign are still in force—to acquaint industry with new USI products, to inform readers of new developments utilizing USI products, to keep industry aware of the company's diverse line, and to build good will among customers and prospects.

News of Competitors

The ads meet these objectives by carrying stories about USI new products, processes, or other company activities of interest to the industries USI serves. The ad also carries—its most unusual feature—news items about products and technical developments of other companies, many of them competitors of USI. The product sales managers and G. M. Basford Company, the advertising agency for USI, screen dozens of publications and many publicity releases each month for material for these stories. The final selection of articles is made from those the company and agency agree are most newsworthy.

Names of outside products and manufacturers are not reported in news briefs, which are keyed instead. Readers are invited to write in if they want further information. The agency directs inquiries to the appropriate source and keeps a tally of them as a running check on readership. From June, 1956, to June, 1957, more than 5,000 were handled. Inquiries are of a uniformly high caliber. Often an inquiry about an item "seen sometime ago" will turn out to be one that ran four or five or even ten years back.

Since its beginnings, *USI Chemical News* has become one of the most imitated advertising ideas. It was the first "house-organ" type of ad. Its success in getting readership is based on the fact that it is produced on a true editorial basis. Editorial balance covering general features and specific items is carefully considered; and the items themselves are written tersely and factually.

At the present time, *USI Chemical News* inserts run on a monthly basis in a number of magazines, including OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER. In addition to the space advertising, the inserts are mailed out on a regular monthly basis to a list of 17,000 active and potential customers.

Hooker Is Taking

—*Continued from page 5*

pinch is apparent from the semi-annual statement it released for publication last week.

Net sales for the first six months of Hooker's fiscal year ended May 31 were $53,765,600, compared with $55,131,500 for the like period last year.

Net income after federal taxes in the latest period was $4,596,200, equal to earnings of 70 cents per share of currently-outstanding common stock, after payment of preferred dividends. This compares with net income of $6,187,800 and earnings of 94 cents per common share for the corresponding period of 1956.

Messrs. Murray and Klaussen are banking on a number of new Hooker products to boost the company's sales in the period immediately ahead.

These include a new herbicide, a new insecticide, lubricant additives, a flame-resistant polyurethane foam for insulation, organo-phosphorus compounds for flame-proofing cotton and other cellulose materials, and alkyl phosphate esters for a variety of uses.

They point out that Hooker's recently-introduced light-colored polyester molding compounds, used in many modern home appliances, and glass-filled phenolic molding compounds for machine and engine parts are receiving growing acceptance. Many other interesting resins, they add, are in the advanced experimental stage.

ECH SPECIALS

New Pfaudler "R" Glass Reactor, 200 gal.
AT&M 36" SS Cent. with 15 H.P. motor.
Sweetland SS #5 Filter, 20 leaves, 3" cent.
Gen. American 42"x120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 HP motor.
Link Belt SS Rotary Dryer, 5'x20'
Pfaudler Glass Mixing Kettle 250 gals.
2 W&P Jktd. Mixer, 15 gal., 15 H.P.
Hercules 200 sq. ft. SS Pressure Filter.
3 Read 18"x48" Vibrating Sifters.

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Podbielniak SS Centr. Extractor.
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- Swenson-Walker Crystallizers, 20' long (7)
- Jeffrey Vib. Tubular S.S. Conveyors, 15' (4)
- Jeffrey Vib. Tubular S.S. Conveyors, 9' (4)
- Jeffrey Feeder-Spreaders 12" x 30", FO-3 (3)
- Williams Roller Mill, 3 roller Hi-side
- Micro 2-TH Pulverizer, 15 HP motor
- Baker-Perkins Sigma Mixer, 20 cu ft 30 HP
- Lapp S.S. Pulsafeeder, dbl unit ½" IPS
- Komarek-Greaves 15 TPH Briquetting Press
- A T & M 42" Centrifuge, S.S. perf basket
- Charlotte Model 20 Colloid Mill, 20 HP
- Tyler 4' x 3' Single Deck Hummers, S.S. (3)
- Raymond #1 Auto. Pulverizer, dbl Whizzer
- Syntron Spiral Vib. Elevators, S.S. (14)
- Niagara Filters, Model 510-28 S.S. leaves
- Buflovak 2 Drum Dryer, 42" x 90" complete
- Link-Belt Dryer, Roto-Louvre, size 207-10
- Link-Belt Dryer, Roto-Louvre, size 310-16
- Oliver 1' x 1' Rotary S.S. cont. Filter
- Oliver 3' x 2' Rotary Vacuum Filters (2)
- Oliver 6' x 6' Rot. Cont. Vac. Filters (3)
- Louisville 42" x 15' Long Rotary Kiln
- Lightnin-Side-Entering Agitators, 25 HP (8)
- Abbe Dispersal Mixer, Stain. cont. 12" x 14"
- Lee 250 gal S.S. Kettles, 90# W.P. (3)
- Green 60 gal Model RA Agitated Kettles (2)
- Sweco 48" Screens, Steel contact, comp. (4)

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MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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BAG PACKER—St. Regis 100LS (new) single spout for 100# valve bags, complete w/motor.
EVAPORATOR—Swenson double effect, 4'3" x 6' (cast bronze) w/multi jet condensor, s/s condensor 12" x 60", Bronze Tube 680 sq. ft.
MIXERS—2/3 c.f. cone, 16 c.f. double cone (Pat. Kelly), 5 c.f. Lancaster EBG 3, EAG 3, 9 c.f. Lanc. EAG 4, 14 c.f. Clearfield 610.
ROTARY DRYERS—24 x 20, 36 x 25, 40 x 21, 44 x 25.
MILLS, PEBBLE—18 x 24, 24 x 24, 30 x 24, 30 x 24 one piece jar, 40 x 48, 60 x 48 (new lining, new 7½ HP gearmotor), 72 x 60 porcelain, 6 x 9 Buhrstone.
MILLS, HARDINGE, CONICAL—4½ x 16, 7 x 22, 7 x 48 Buhrstone lined w/motor drives.
PULVERIZERS—Lab, all bronze Raymond, M20 Quaker City (7½ HP) new, Mikro 2SI (10 HP), Williams AKB (25 HP), Jeffrey 36 x 42 (125 HP).
FORK LIFT TRUCKS—2000# Hyster 12' lift, 6000# Yale 8' lift, w/cab, pneumatics, gasoline.
OVEN—2 x 3 x 32, gas fired, 4000 cfm, 325° F, like new, continuous.
SAND BLAST—cabinet, work glove type w/dust collector, motor, etc.
SCREENS—36 x 60 Universal (1) new, 3 x 5 (1) & 3 x 10 (2) Tyler Hummer, 40 x 84 (2) Rotex, 40 x 84 (2) Roball, 40 x 120 (2) Rotex.

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DRYERS

4—Devine Vacuum Shelf 17, 16 and 12—40"x43" shelves with Condensers.
3—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Drying System, Inc. steam heated Tray Dryers, 95 sq. ft.
3—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
3—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30'.
1—Christie 70"x40' Hot Air Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Link Belt 5'2"x20' Steel Roto-Louvre, oil fired.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum, 75 HP.
2—Baker Perkins #17DAM, 200 gal. jacketed, Sigma Blades.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, 15 HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed, Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP, 304 S.S. Homo Mixer.

MILLS

1—International 6'x7' porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 30 HP motor.
3—Patterson, Abbe, 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
2—Abbe 5'x6' and 4'x5' Silex-lined Pebble Mills.
1—#2DH Mikro Pulverizer, 10 HP motor.
1—National 6"x12" Two Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven. NEW.
1—Williams 30 HP Ball Bearing Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 304 S.S. perforated basket.

KETTLES, REACTORS, CONDENSERS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS

1—Artisan 450 sq. ft. Stainless Steel, Single Effect Evaporator, complete with piping, receiver, separator and condenser.
1—600 gal., 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Pfaudler 250 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—3000 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tanks 9'x7'.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6"x16'.
5—1000 gal. Stainless Steel Clad, Vertical Storage Tanks.
1—Langenskamp 6'x5', 316 S.S. Tank.
2—Langenskamp 600 gal., 304 S.S. agitated Tanks with coils.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10'x16', ½" shell, 25# W.P.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1665, 1220, 947 and 500 sq. ft.
4—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 70 and 26 sq. ft.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 14-D-4 Pressure Filter, 3.2 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing

MISCELLANEOUS

3—25 ton Freon Refrigerating Units.
10—Orville Simpson Double Deck Rotex Sifters, 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 5".

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COLUMNS

JUST PURCHASED

1—48" dia. x 23 plate copper Bubble Cap Column.
1—48" dia. x 20 plate copper Perforated Plate Beer Still.

2—Aluminum, Bubble Cap: 36" dia. x 45 plate.
6—Copper, Bubble Cap: 24" dia. x 11 plate, 36" dia. x 35 plate; (2) 42" dia. x 20 plate; 42" dia. x 40 plate; 48" dia. x 20 plate.
4—Copper, Tunnel Cap: 24" dia. x 30 plate; 36" dia. x 27 plates; 36" dia. x 39 plate; 36" dia. x 59 plate.
3—Stainless Steel, packed type: 8" dia. x 26' T347; 14" dia. x 25' T304; 24" dia. x 27' T304.
1—Stainless Steel Rotary Plate Spray Type, 30" dia. x 41 plate T304.
3—Stainless Steel Perforated Plate, 42" dia. x 18 plate, T316 plates, steel shell.
1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Section T347, 48" dia.—12 plates.
1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap, 64" dia. x 13 plate, T400 series.
1—Steel Bubble Cap, 48" dia. x 22 plates.

COMMINUTORS

1—Fitz. "D-6", Fixed Blades, St. St.
1—Fitz. "F-8", Swinging Blades, St. St.

COMPRESSORS

1—Worthington 11 x 7 x 7 Air Comp., 75 HP.
1—Ing. Rand 8 x 6 Air Comp., 30 HP.
2—Spencer Turbo, Size 8, 10 HP.
1—York Ammonia Comp., 12½ x 14½, Steam Driven, 135 ton.
1—De Markus CO_2 Comp., 7½ HP.
1—Taber CO_2 Comp., 7½ HP.

CONDENSERS & EXCHANGERS

3—Stainless Steel Coil Condensers—40 sq. ft. & 55 sq. ft.
10—Stainless Steel Shell & Tube—13, 55, 135, 183, 200, 250, 425, 1070 sq. ft.
2—Steel Shell & Tube—785 sq. ft.
10—Copper Shell & Tube—95, 108, 185, 275, 525, 660, 685, 750 sq. ft.
1—910 sq. ft. Admiralty tubes, steel shell & heads—UNUSED.

COOLERS

2—Hardinge Rotary Coolers, partially submerged type, 8'8" dia. x 30' L and 8'8" dia. x 70' L.
1—Counterflow Pipe Cooler—3700 sq. ft., steel pipes.
1—Vogt Stainless Steel Pipe Cooler, 500 sq. ft. sprayed surface.
1—Stainless Steel Spill Cooler—282 sq. ft. tube surface.

CRYSTALLIZERS

2—Swenson-Walker Crystallizers—30' long. Jktd.
3—B—S Horiz. 16" dia. x 17' long, Jktd.
1—450 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd. & Agit. Crystallizing Tanks, 5 HP.
2—B—S Stainless Steel Jktd. & Agit. Crystallizing & Evap. Kettles, 25 HP.

JUST PURCHASED

2—Buffalo 32" dia. x 90" long Cooling Rolls.
1—Vulcan 6' dia. x 60' long Rotary Hot Air Dryer.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
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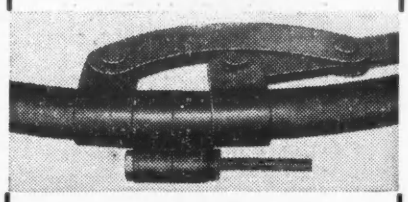

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1—Allbr. Neil 4x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6 & 10 disc Filters 12¼" dia.

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4—100 gal. Stainless Clad Jack. Kettles.
Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42" 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ HP Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers. 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Colton & Stokes ½ dia. single punch.
Rotary Tablet Machines.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators, Gas Boilers.
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Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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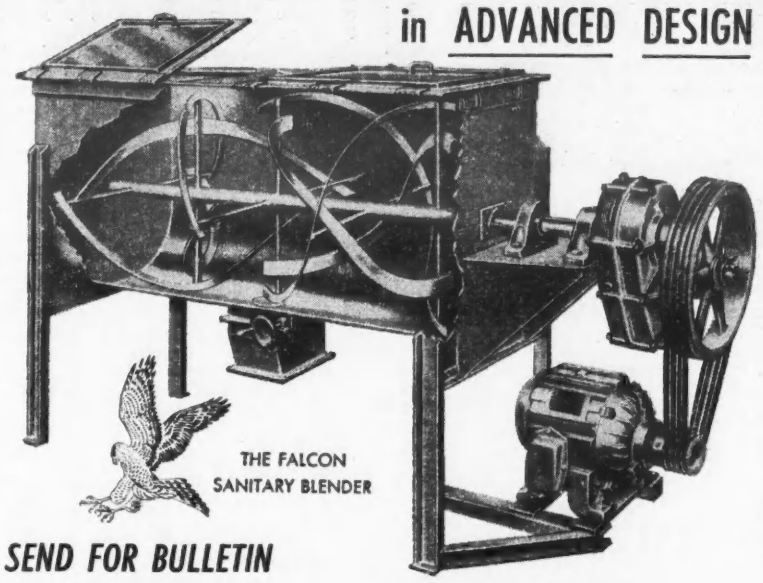

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A. O. Smith Stainless Autoclave, 1750 gal., 5' x 8'9" with agit.; sparging coil.
Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Mixers—100, 200, 300 gal.; Day, 1,000 gal., in S.S.
Blaw Knox Stainless Steel Resin Autoclave 7'6" x 7'6"; Jacketed for Dowtherm.
5000 gal. Stainless Pressure Tanks; 10' x 6' Dished Heads; Agitated, motorized.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 1700 gal. 50" x 17'4"; 300 PSI ASME;
A. O. Smith 20,000 gal. Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 10' x 30'; 135 PSI.
Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan; 3' x 10' with 12" Calandria Section.
Stainless Steel Vacuum Still; 755 gal. 4'6" x 6'; coil heated.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors; 500 gal. and 1000 gal., condition like NEW.
International Type X24 Pebble Mills; size 8' x 8' Porcelain Lined; 50 HP Gear Motors.
Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 8', 6' x 5' and 6' x 8' with Pebbles.
Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 4' x 10' Titanite Liners; with accessories.
Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam to No. 4. Raymond Impact Mills; Nos. 32, 40, 47.
Raymond 2 Stage Flash Drying Installation Type 316 Stainless Contact Parts; complete.
Buflovak Double Drum Dryers; up to 40"x120". Louisville St. Tube Dryers; up to 6'x60'.
Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrator in Type 316 Stainless Steel; 30 HP XPL proof motor.
Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; Type DM complete with accessories and 15 HP XPL motor.
A.T.&M. 26" Stainless Centrifuge; perforate basket; underdriven; motorized.
Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Suspended Centrifuge; fume tight; Plow Discharge; 40 HP motor.
Tolhurst 40" Rubber Cov. Suspended Type Centrifuge; Monel Plow; Bottom Discharge.
Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model K7 in Stainless Steel; 20 HP hi speed motor.
8 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers or Condensers up to 1000 sq. ft. surface.
American Jacketed Double Door Sterilizers; good selection sizes up to 30" x 42" x 84".
Shriver & Sperry ALUMINUM Filter Presses; sizes 7", 12", 18", 24" and 36".
Shriver 36" JACKETED Cast Iron Filter Press; Seco closure.
Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator, 430 sq. ft., complete all accessories.
Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½" x 36'; 60 plate.

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1—Chicago Bridge Iron Works Steel Pressure Tank, 18,000 gal., 80# working pressure, ASME Code.

3—Stainless Steel Vertical Storage Tanks, 3,000 gallons each.

1—Vulcan 316 Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3'x41', with 30 trays.

3—Stainless Steel Vertical Storage Tanks, 1,000 gallons each.

1—Type 347 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 9,000 gallons.

2—Steel Vertical Rubber-lined Storage Tanks, 1,000 gallons ea. (New).

4—Baker Perkins 100 gallon Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

1—Baker Perkins Double Arm Disbursion Blade Jacketed Mixer, with 100 HP motor, 100 gallon working capacity.

1—J. H. Day Double Arm Stainless Steel Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 75 gallon working capacity.

1—J. H. Day Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 75 gallon capacity.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers, Type M. NEW.

1—Lancaster Stainless Steel Counter Current Batch Mixer, Type LW #62, with single muller wheel, 1 HP Explosion-proof motor.

1—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Machine, with 50 HP motor.

2—Steel Pressure Tanks, 30,000 gallons each, 200# working pressure, ASME code.

2—Stokes Stainless Steel Jacketed Rotating Vacuum Dryer. 3'x10' and 6'x10'.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, 207-14.

3—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryers, Model 207-10, 310-16 and 502-20.

1—F. L. Schmidt Rotary Kiln, 8'2" x 132'.

1—Struthers Wells Type 347 Stainless Steel Autoclave, 1000 gallons, 200# working pressure.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 6'6"x100'.

1—Trayler Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 4'6"x35'.

2—Ruggles Cole Rotary Dryers, 4'x30' and 4'x20'.

1—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary String Filter, 3'x3' (New).

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 250 gals.

1—Baker Perkins ter Meer, Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifugal, Model HS-24".

1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter, 24"x38".

1—Sweetland #7 Filter with 20 leaves.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

3—Niagara Stainless Steel Filters. Models 510-28, 200-36 and 36H-60-4.

1—Steel Vertical Heresite-lined Storage Tank, 2,000 gallons, (NEW).

5—Davis Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 120 sq. ft. each. (NEW).

5—Davis Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 200 sq. ft. each. (NEW).

1—Baker Perkins Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Vacuum Mixer with 60 HP motor, 150 gallons working capacity.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

54" x 70" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" SS Bird Sus. Perf. Centrifuge.
Rotocione Collector Size 36, Type W.
4'x40'x1-1/16" Steel Column, 470 PSI.
3500 sq. ft. Condenser Admir. 125 PSI.
5' x 20' x ¼" Rotary Cooler.
6' x 40' Louisville Rotary Cooler (2).
502-16 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
705-20 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer, S.S.
705-24 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
3' x 15' Stokes 59B Rot. Vac. Dryer.
8' x 125' x ¾" Kiln.
#2 Sweetland Filter Cast Monel.
#10 Sweetland Filter 36—3" leaves.

2—FITZPATRICK COMMINUTERS MODEL D, SERIES 1600, CODE S44D, STAINLESS STEEL, 7½ HP WITH PAN FEEDER.

7' x 18' Patterson Ball Mill 2 Comp.
Fitzpatrick Comminuter SS, 7½ HP, XP.
Jeffrey Hammermills, 15 x 8, 20 x 12.
3620 DIXIE-Non Clog Hammermill.
Mikro Pulverizers 2TH & 1W.
Case Packer-Std. Knapp 6/1 gal. cans.
300 gal. S.S. Jktd. & Agit. Reactor, New.
30" Robinson Rotary Cutter, 30 HP.
40" x 84" Rotex #41 Single Deck.
60" x 84" Single Deck Rotex Screen.
Gyro-Sifter Low Head 7 screens, 1 HP.
Stokes DD2 Tablet Machine, MD.
Stokes RB2 Tablet Machine, MD.
13,000 gal. Ammonia Tank 7'6" x 40'9" —220#.
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Olin Mathieson Starts

—Continued from page 5

opment and production in the broad field of fuels and propellants. The company has already pioneered in developing high-energy chemical fuels. Two plants for production of these fuels are now under construction in Niagara Falls, N. Y. Olin Mathieson also was first to develop a jet engine starter cartridge and has mass produced the only cartridge of this type now in use.

Although Olin Mathieson's explosives division has been engaged in research, development and production of solid propellants for ten years, the new expansion marks its first major effort in solid propellants for rocket engines.

Styrene Monomer

—Continued from page 5

carbons and ammonia, basic raw materials produced by Monsanto's Lion Oil and inorganic chemicals divisions.

In May of this year a multi-million dollar ethylene expansion was completed at Texas City. Ethylene is used in the production of styrene monomer, polyethylene and vinyl chloride monomer.

Facilities to increase acrylonitrile capacity to more than 100 million pounds as well as a substantial addition to the company's polyethylene capacity, are both on schedule.

NPVLA Consolidates

—Continued from page 7

oratory branch of the scientific section, will work on scientific and technical problems, conduct cooperative investigations with other trade associations and organizations, prepare scientific section circulars and conduct other miscellaneous technial investigations incident to the administration and functioning of the association.

The technical publications branch will prepare and distribute the raw material indexes, "Guide to US Government Paint Specifications," "Abstract Review" and technical bulletins.

It will also cooperate with other groups inside or outside the Association, maintain contact with federal and other government agencies and assist in the preparation of specifications and other matters in which the industry has an interest.

This organization is tentative, subject to further study by the Technical Board.

Ag Chemists

—Continued from page 7

the food and drug inspector, the planning of sanitation programs, the role of the laboratory in quality control the technical and practical aspects of x-ray inspection of cereal grains, and the legal basis for sanitation are among subjects to be discussed. Technical papers will be presented on insect fragments and mammalian hair identification based on microscopic structure.

A list of papers, with the names and authors and a brief summary follows:

"The Food and Drug Inspector Looks at Plant Sanitation," by Kenneth Lennington, chief inspector, Bureau of Field Administration, Food and Drug Administration. This paper will discuss plant sanitation from the food and drug inspector's viewpoint, going into those factors that contribute to plant insanitation and the technics used by the inspector in evaluating plant sanitation.

"Programming of Plant Sanitation Practices—A Consultant's Viewpoint," by Maurice Siegel, Strasburger & Siegel, Baltimore, Md. This will be an evaluation of sanitation requirements and the setting up, by a consultant, of a continuing in-plant sanitation program with laboratory control to insure the operation of the plant under sanitary conditions and the production of clean finished products.

The Significance of Mold Count in Canned Tomatoes," by William V. Eisenberg, chief, microanalytical branch, division of microbiology, Food and Drug Administration. A technical paper dealing with factors influencing the mold count of canned tomatoes, the packing medium in canned tomatoes, and those factors that must be considered in interpreting the Howard Mold Count as an index of the use of rotten tomatoes.

"The Structure and Identification of Hair," by Raymond Myers, department of zoology, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. Basic hair structure and its practical application in the identification of hair types.

"Laboratory Control in the Canning Industry," by Mary E. Aiken, H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. This paper will discuss those aspects of quality control that are handled by the plant-control laboratory. The viewpoint will be that of the laboratory as a means of maintaining quality control.

"Microanalytical and Microbiological Technics in Food Plant Sanitation," by V. S. Troy, Continental Can Company, Chicago. The development and application of microanalytical technics and their effect on over-all production. Observations based on bacteriological plant surveys will be given along with the results of visits to various food plants.

"Radiographic Examination of Cereal Grains," by J. Frank Nicholson, microanalyst, Food and Drug Administration. A technical paper dealing with the radiographic technic as applied to cereal grains, the interpretation of radiographs, and the application of this technic to raw material control.

"Practical Aspects of X-ray Testing of Cereal Grains," by Walter Hampe, x-ray division, Westinghouse Electric Company, Baltimore, Md. A companion paper to the one above dealing with practical considerations of time, cost, equipment, maintenance, personnel required in the setting up of an x-ray testing unit.

"Integrated Quality Control" by W. W. Prouty, American Stores Bakery, Philadelphia. This paper will bring together all of the various aspects of quality control needed to insure the production of high quality finished products.

"A Lawyer Looks at Sections 402a(3)(4)," by Vincent A. Kleinfeld, attorney, Washington, D. C. This talk on the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act will present the attorney's viewpoint of the pertinent sections of the act which are the regulatory foundation of the requirements which form the background for the symposium.

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Diethylene glycol, 20,000 lbs., inv. 174-151, July 11, Contracting Office, Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Nicotinamide, 336 bots. of 500 tabs., 300 bots. of 100 same, inv. A-15-58, July 15, Vets. Adm. Procurement Div., Supply Service, Hospital Supplies Section, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Nitrodiphenlyamine, 20.000 lbs., inv. 149, July 18, Contracting Office, Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Paint, 3,500 lbs. alkyd varnish, inv. BEP-232, July 10, Treasury Dept., Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.; 9,500 gals. interior ship enamel, inv. 2668, July 16, 300 gals. striping and stenciling enamel, 2,300 gals. interior ship enamel, 400 gals. interior gloss enamel, inv. (4)-2659, July 16, 131,400 lbs. copper-cuprous oxide pigment, inv. (4)-2670, July 10, 46,560 gals. interior ship enamel, inv. 2669, July 15, 1,193,200 lbs. vegetable oil modified alkyd resin, inv. 2660, July 11, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 377 1-gal. cans syn. gloss enamel, inv. ENG-567, July 12, 400 gals. aluminum enamel, for exterior use, 400 gals. heat resistant aluminum enamel, inv. ENG-562, July 10, 1,270 1-gal. cans general use, clear gloss spraying lacquer, 454 gals. pigmented, lusterless, quick drying, enamel lacquer, inv. ENG-566, July 12, 750 1-gal. cans coating primer, inv ENG-565, July 11, 1,750 gals. gum spirits turpentine, inv. ENG-563, July 11, N. Y. District Corps of Engineers, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y., N. Y.

Pesticides, 140 100-lb. dms. DDT 75% water dispersible powd., inv. FN-4Q-7661-A, July 12, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Rock Salt, as required during a 12-month period, inv. 2, July 10, Contracting Office, Gen. Services Adm. Fed. Supply Service, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Sodium nitrate, 3,000 pkgs., inv. 107, July 17, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 290 Broadway, N. Y., N. Y.

Vinyl acetate monomer, about 15 metric tons, PA No. 71-390-99-J4-7206, S/A No. 606/13, July 12, Govern. of Israel Supply Mission, 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.

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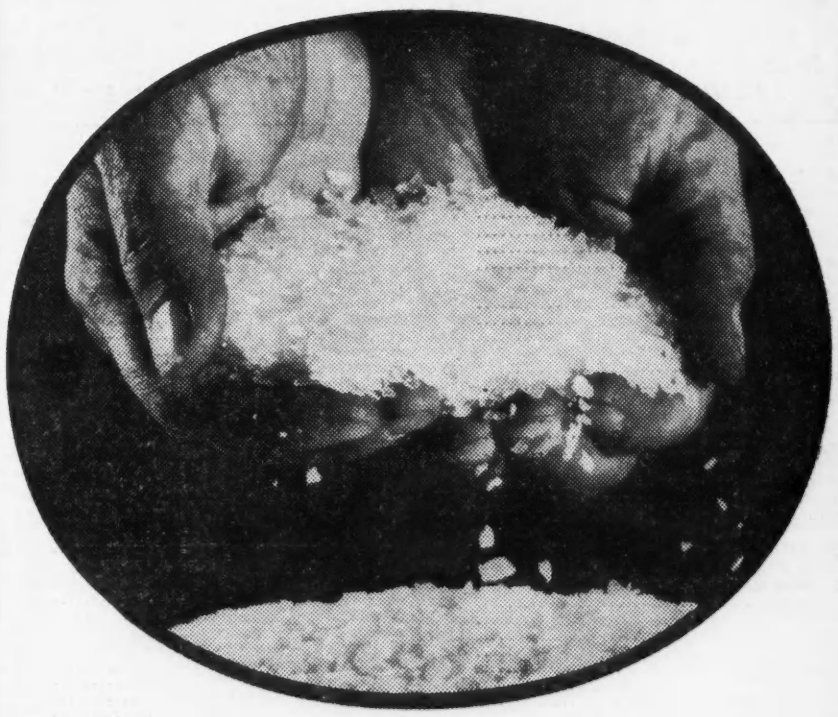

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